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Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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THURSDAY MORNING..MARCH 14, 1861.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President at the usual hour. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Grace Church, (Episcopal.)

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. Hull, of Highland, offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, until further ordered, the Convention will meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12.

The resolution was ruled out of order, one of similar import having been laid upon the table a few days ago.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Woods, of Barbour, presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of that county, declaring for the doctrine of State-Rights, opposing coercion, advocating the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union, &c.

Mr. Woods endorsed the high character of the citizens who participated in the meeting. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Morris, of Caroline, presented resolutions of a similar character from his county, which were likewise referred.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSITIONS.

The President announced the pending question to be on the motion to refer the Peace Conference propositions to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Tyler, of Charles City, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the Convention. He said he was about to make a very bold and very daring adventure, the state of his health being unequal to the task of discussing the interesting subject under consideration, but he would attempt it under an impulse of duty. Called from the quiet and comfort of his home, to meet the fearful crisis impending over the country, he would not now shrink from the labor imposed upon him. After a brief allusion to the part he had taken in the Government of the country, and the emotion with which he had heard in his retirement of the tearing asunder of the beautiful flag which had so long waved in triumph, he spoke of the last words of Washington in warning his countrymen against the formation of sectional parties, which had been disregarded by the abolitionists, and the cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand, now overshadowed us with gloom.—The politicians took hold of it, and had succeeded in cutting the ship of State loose from her moorings, and now the fragments were floating in an angry sea. He mourned over it; and when the Legislature called upon him to participate in proceedings for the restoration of the Union, he did not feel at liberty to decline the task. He read the resolutions of the Legislature embodying the instructions to the Commissioners, and remarked that they were instructed thereby to make an effort to restore the Union and the Constitution as it was; not to make a mere bargain for the interest of the border States. He went to Washington, filled with aspirations for the glory of settling this controversy. In his address to the Conference, he endeavored to draw around him all the elements composing the body. He was congratulated with such warmth that he was cheered with hope. But he soon found that the Northern States came there with no olive branch to offer. They had nothing to yield—nothing to give. Nevertheless they (himself and colleagues) went to work. The result was, a series of propositions passed by a minority of the Conference. He asked what was to be done with it. Did the Convention purpose, as it had a right to do, to send it forth to the States for their adoption? It required three-fourths of the States to ratify it as an amendment to the Constitution, and the idea of obtaining their sanction was preposterous. The Republican politicians could not be made to move an inch. He alluded to an editorial in the *National Intelligencer*, accusing him of being the cause of preventing the action of Virginia on this matter. It seemed that everybody loved to attack him. The propositions, he proceeded to say, were composed of seven sections, and each was voted upon separately, and adopted by varying majorities. His colleague, Mr. Seddon, then asked a vote upon the entire report. He, as presiding officer, doubted the propriety of this, and the Conference sustained him in his decision. Subsequent events had convinced him that he was right. He was satisfied that the vote of Virginia did not adopt it as an entirety; and yet the inference was deducible from the remarks of the *Intelligencer*, that he gave that decision for the purpose of preventing a vote on the part of Virginia.

He then proceeded, after a warm personal compliment to his colleagues who differed with him, to the consideration of the propositions themselves.

In regard to the preservation of the *status* in the Territory of New Mexico, he alluded to the remarks of a distinguished Northern member of the Conference, in connection therewith, and the interpretation of the term which he gave.

Mr. Wise asked if that member was or was not a member from Ohio—a member of the present Cabinet—by the name of Chase?

Mr. Tyler replied that that was a disclosure. He declined a direct answer to the question.

The law of Mexico had emancipated slavery and substituted peonage; and an emigrant to the territory ceded to the United States now goes there surrounded with all the panoply of liberty. The gentleman from Kanawha had spoken of the protection of the common law. What protection could the common law give you on that soil, where the bondman has been emancipated? In this connection he gave illustrations of conflicting opinions in decisions of the common law, showing that the opinion of Lord Stowell conflicted with that of Lord Mansfield, quoted by the gentleman from Kanawha. The eighth section of the Chicago Platform was then read to show how common law was to be administered, by a Federal Judge appointed by Mr. Lincoln.—What protection had we, then, to expect? It would, like the apples of the Dead Sea, fall to ashes the moment you got it in your grasp. It was said the other day that we didn't want any more territory. Yes; you may have territory enough, but it is territory in the moon, to which you can never get, for you are hedged off by the second section of the Peace Conference propositions. The right of transit is denied to our property.—Every day the mechanics of the North are passing along with their property, but we poor starvelings are to be denied that privilege. How will you get to New Mexico?—Would you go by sea? You will have to double Cape Horn before you reach the Gulf of California. Suppose you take it by land?—You want to migrate from Missouri to the Territory. The first thing that arrests you is Kansas; the next, Arkansas. And there you are, with an immense grant of land, but unable to get to it. But we were told that we had a plenty of land to fill up for a hundred years to come. Are you willing to remain without expansion—seven States in this Northern Confederacy, with nineteen against you, and the numbers to be vastly increased during the present Administration? He was surprised to hear such an argument on this floor. If gentlemen were satisfied with that state of things, he had nothing to complain of, he differed with them, and that was sufficient.

He next alluded to the resolution of the Legislature, proposing the Crittenden proposition, somewhat amended, as the basis of the Commissioners' action. His honorable friend from Kanawha had taken ground indicating a willingness to be contented without the acquisition of future territory.

Mr. Summers asked if he understood the gentleman to say that he was satisfied without future acquisition? He would, he doubted not, bear him out in the remark that he voted for the Crittenden proposition, but accepted the other when that failed.

Mr. Tyler said he would in no respect misrepresent him. He had understood him to say that in the propositions the South had gained more than was asked by the Crittenden propositions.

Mr. Summers said he had argued that, taken as a whole, they were an equivalent to, and in some respects better, than the Crittenden propositions.

The corresponding sections of the two propositions, touching the Territorial question, were then read, and Mr. Tyler proceeded to draw a comparison between them. The measure suggested by Mr. Crittenden was like the man himself, whom he respected and honored. No concealment by phrases, but open and manly. In regard to the other, he fully agreed with the principle enunciated, of concurrent majorities. But in its present application it would be found inefficient. He alluded in glowing terms to Henry Clay, whom he delighted to honor, and though there was a difference between them, during Clay's life, it was his loss, for he refused the hand that would have supported him. The gentleman from Richmond (Mr. Macfarland) would remember that he had said in his presence that Henry Clay should have a monument as lofty as the mountains and as enduring as the skies. He professed to be somewhat a disciple of Clay's upon the matter of settling the Territorial question. Mr. Tyler proceeded to argue this branch of his subject, but having announced that he was much exhausted, an adjournment was suggested, in order to give him an opportunity of closing to-morrow. Mr. Tyler therefore yielded the floor, and

On motion of Mr. Sheffey, the Convention adjourned.

Prof. C. C. Meigs has resigned his chair in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, Lieut. Gov. Montague in the chair, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church.

Bills Reported.—To incorporate the Trustees of the Parkersburg Classical and Scientific Institute; to amend the charter of Brown's Gap Turnpike Company; to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Strasburg to Winchester.

Richmond and Liverpool Packet Company.—On motion of Mr. Johnson, the rules were suspended, and the bill communicated from the House for the incorporation of the Richmond and Liverpool Packet Company taken up and passed.

Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—A bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company having been taken up, Mr. Coghill advocated its passage.

Before reaching a vote, on motion, the bill was laid on the table, in order to allow Mr. Wickham an opportunity to prepare a substitute. The substitute was subsequently presented and accepted. The bill was passed—ayes 28, noes 8.

Land Titles.—Mr. Newman called up and supported a bill to limit the right to make an entry or bring an action to recover lands or the possession thereof west of the Alleghany mountains.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Stuart.

Laid on the table.

The Treasury Note Bill Again.—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the issue of treasury notes was passed, gave rise to a discussion of some length as to the merits of the amendment of Mr. Brannon, incorporated in the bill. The amendment provides that the issue shall not be made unless the Convention now in session shall so direct. A motion to lay on the table and make the order of the day was rejected—ayes 17, noes 23.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was then carried—ayes 25, noes 16. The vote by which the bill had been read a third time was also reconsidered.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the amendment, resulted in—ayes 21, noes 20. The motion recurring on the adoption of the amendment, it was rejected—ayes 21, noes 21.

The bill, with but a few slight verbal amendments, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Armstrong, August, Bruce, Carson, Carraway, Claiborne, Coghill, Day, John Dickenson, Asa B. Dickinson, Douglass, Early, French, Gatewood, Greever, Hubbard, Isbell, Johnson, Logan, Lynch, Marshall, Massie, McKenney, Nash, Newlon, Newman, Pate, Paxton, Pennybacker, Quesenberry, Taliaferro, Thompson, and Urquhart—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Brannon, Caldwell, Carter, Critcher, Neal, Neeson, Rives, Stuart, Henry W. Thomas, Townes, and Wickham—11.

Bills Passed.—Senate bill organizing a volunteer company of cavalry in Albemarle county; Senate bill amending the charter of the Black Lick and Plaster Bank Turnpike Company; Senate bill to incorporate the Cove Creek Lead, Copper and Iron Manufacturing Company in the county of Tazewell; Senate bill authorizing the Loch Leven Rangers, in the county of Lunenburg, to be organized with a less number than now required by law; Senate bill providing pay for the Adjutant General on account of his services in the reorganization of the militia in the years 1858 and 1859.

Stay Law.—Mr. Coghill, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a resolution asking for a stay law, reported it inexpedient.

On motion of Mr. Early, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, March 13th, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Crutchfield, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pattison, of the Campbellite church.

Guano and Plaster Inspection.—Senate bill authorizing the inspection of guano and ground plaster was read twice.

Mr. McKenzie desired the bill to be sent to the proper committee. He was of opinion that these inspectorships were nothing more than the imposition of an unnecessary tax upon the people of Virginia. It operated to pay certain persons large salaries for doing nothing. He was opposed to the principle of creating officers for the remuneration of political tricksters and party wire-workers. The bill was committed.

Bills Passed.—Senate bills for the relief of the securities of Eugenius Tibbs, late Sheriff of Ritchie county; for the relief of Benj. S. Reynolds, of Harrison county.

Senate Bills Reported.—For the relief of Thomas L. Jordan, of Wayne county; directing the payment of certain interest to Emmet J. O'Brien; amending the Code so as further to encourage the volunteer system; legalizing proceedings on Sunday in certain cases.

Free Negroes.—The special committee on free negroes reported a bill for the voluntary enslavement of certain negroes in the county of Appomattox.

The bill for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes without compensation to the Commonwealth was taken up and passed, after the following ryder had been attached to it, offered by Mr. Magruder, of Albemarle:

"The master or mistress of any free negro heretofore voluntarily enslaved, shall have the same right to the custody, control and services of any infant child or children of any such negro so enslaved, as hereinbefore provided for; but before the master or mistress shall be entitled to the custody, control and services of such child or children, he or she shall appear before a Court of Record, and make claim to such custody, control and services, which claim shall be entered of record; but if any such negro child has been heretofore bound out by the Overseers of the Poor of any county or corporation, the articles of indenture shall in nowise be affected hereby."

The bill, as thus amended, passed with but few dissenting voices.

The unfinished business of yesterday came up next in order, being the bill to ratify the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Several amendments were offered, which were discussed at length. The bill was then ordered to its engrossment.

Adjourned.

The Ordinance of Transfer Passed by Alabama.—The Ordinance passed by the Alabama State Convention for the transfer of arms, forts, &c., in that State to the General Government of the Confederated States, reads as follows:

Be it Ordained by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That the control of all military operations in this State having reference to or connection with questions between this State and other States, or any power foreign to them, shall be turned over to the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America to be exercised by said Government.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That the State of Alabama hereby turns over to the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America all arms and munitions of war which have been acquired from the late United States, and which are now in the forts and arsenals in this State, and that the forts of this State shall have power to make a similar disposition of any arms or munitions of war which belong to the State, excepting muskets, rifles and small arms: *Provided*, That the said Government of the Confederate States shall account for all such arms and munitions of war as are hereby turned over.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained*, That the transfer provided for in this Ordinance shall be conducted on the part of this State by the Governor thereof.

Also the following Ordinance to confer jurisdiction over the forts and arsenals in the State of Alabama upon the Confederate States of America:

Sec. 1. *Be it Ordained by the People of Alabama, in Convention assembled*, That the Provisional Government of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to use, occupy, and hold possession of, all forts, navy-yards and arsenals, and their appurtenances, in this State, and shall repair and rebuild such forts and arsenals at its discretion, until this Ordinance is repealed by a Convention of the people of this State.

The Duty on Sugar.—The following is the article of the new tariff on sugar, as corrected since the publication of the official act. It will be seen that it places the duty on all unrefined sugars at three-fourths of a cent per pound:

First.—On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado, or brown sugar, not advanced beyond the raw state by claying, or other process; and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state, by claying or other process, and not refined, three-fourths of one cent per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, two cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, four cents per pounds: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses two cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Movement of Military Stores.—The steamship Empire City is still anchored at Quarantine, at New York. The steamer Star of the West sailed for the Brazos Tuesday afternoon. The schooner M. P. Hudson sailed the same day for Fort Johnson, with a cargo of cannon, provisions, etc. Another steamer is loading for Fort Jefferson, at Governor's Island.

THE INTENDED EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

OPINIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

It is stated that on Tuesday a dispatch was sent by the Government at Washington to Major Anderson, instructing him to inform the authorities of South Carolina that the garrison will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter so soon as a steamer can be sent to convey them to New York. He is also to arrange with them to permit the vessel to enter the port without molestation. There is to be no formal surrender, but he is to leave it with a small garrison, who will surrender on demand, without opposition. The rumors and speculations of the correspondents of the New York papers on the subject are interesting. The Washington letter to the Tribune says:

There is a great fever among the Republicans in the city on account of the orders for the retirement of the troops from Fort Sumter. Every man is ferocious at the bare idea of such a thing. The act is deprecated and denounced in every form of anathema; yet it is an act in which the Cabinet are compelled to be comparatively passive. They merely follow the judgment of Gen. Scott, who advises the evacuation, and, of course, takes the whole responsibility of the act. But the reason of its surrender must not be misunderstood. It is done wholly because it cannot now be reinforced before the supplies of the garrison are exhausted.

The rumors about Fort Pickens being given up are entirely unfounded. This fortress can be reinforced, and it will be.

An extra session of Congress is likely to be soon called to supply the omission of the last, and to enable the Administration to assert the authority of the Government. The policy will probably be to repeal the laws making ports of the seceding States ports of foreign entry, and to station national vessels thereat to prevent foreign importations.

Washington, Monday, March 11.—There is no longer any doubt that Major Anderson's command is to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. General Scott decides it to be a military necessity, and his judgment determines the question, as it has done some others nearly as delicate. Conferences have been held for several days past, with Mr. Bache, of the Coast Survey, in regard to the access to Charleston harbor; with Mr. Totten, of the Engineers, and with other distinguished officers of the different corps. After a full consultation it was agreed that the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter could only be made in two ways, and then with doubtful success. First, by a large naval force breaking into the harbor, through the obstructions in the channel, if possible; and, second, by landing an army of over 10,000 men, and attacking the batteries in the rear which command the entrance to the harbor.

The President has no army at his disposal for this purpose. Eight companies are now stationed in this city, and seven at Fortress Monroe, none of which can be spared. The troops recently dispersed in Texas will not be available for several months, if at all, and but 250 are reported as on the way back. The force in Utah cannot be reached immediately. Congress gave no power to call out volunteers in case of necessity, and therefore the President is confined to the actual and limited regular force. His hands are tied, and his resources crippled by the treasonable conspiracy of his predecessor and Cabinet. This predicament was deliberately contrived to embarrass the new Administration.

The decision to withdraw Major Anderson naturally excites much feeling, particularly among the Western delegations. What effect it may produce upon foreign Governments, which looked to the assertion of a strong policy at all hazards, remains to be seen.—Here, it is regarded as a compulsory alternative, to which Mr. Lincoln has yielded from overwhelming necessity, and because he was powerless to carry out his own purpose.

The Washington dispatch to the New York Times says:

Quite a sensation was created here this morning, at the Capitol and Departments, by a report that Mr. Chase had resigned the Treasuryship on account of the determination to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.—There is, however, no foundation for the report, except that Mr. Chase is known to be strongly opposed to that policy. His friends are assured that the Cabinet has not yet decided the point respecting the forts, and that Mr. Chase, consequently, will attend to his duties as usual.

While no decision has been come to on the subject, I am satisfied that the Administration will not reinforce at the terrible sacrifice of life which Gen. Scott says it would require.

Of course there are divisions of opinion on this policy. Wade says it's a surrender; but many who at first doubted its propriety, accept its wisdom upon reflection.

Andrew Johnson says Mr. Lincoln should have no false pride on this subject; that his Administration is not responsible for the existing condition of affairs, which makes it wiser now to withdraw the troops than to reinforce.

Depend upon it, the statement is untrue that orders for the withdrawal have already been issued. That was a stock-jobbing canard. As late as Friday last the President was decidedly against withdrawal, but information, since received, together with military information bearing on the question, have led him to think more favorably of the policy.

A dispatch to the Herald says:

The Republican Senators, immediately after the adjournment, held a caucus and remained in session for upwards of two hours. It is understood that the question of evacuating Fort Sumter was one of the questions under consideration. There was a large majority of Senators opposed to that policy. They say that it would be regarded as a back down from their position. Other Senators say they had better back down a thousand times than plunge the country into civil war.

OPINIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The Tribune accepts the evacuation as a necessity, but grumbles bitterly:

It is not for us to judge of the justification the Government may have for surrendering—or abandoning, for there is no difference in the two acts—a post of so much importance, for the circumstances by which they are influenced are not yet fully known to us. But we may, at least, express the wish that no determination to take so important and irrevocable a step be come to through any hasty counsel. War, and the consequences of war, are a possible near future from which few shrink with more instinctive dread than we do; but there are worse sacrifices in the conduct of human affairs than human life.

For four months the Federal Government has succumbed to rebellion, because it wanted not material, but moral strength. If the cost of reinforcing Sumter be so great in blood and treasure that its surrender or abandonment may seem advisable, there can, at least, be no immediate haste for such a step, and Mr. Lincoln may divide the responsibility with Congress by appealing to them for aid. For the surrender of a post by the new Administration, before it has been a fortnight in power, which the outgoing Administration, with all its imbecility and pusillanimity, persisted in holding, is an act which cannot fail to have most important consequences. It is, to begin with, an acknowledgment of the defeat of the Federal Government, and that the doctrine announced in Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural is found to be untenable on the very first trial.

It is an acknowledgment that the Union is utterly dissolved past all possibility of reconstruction, except by the most abject concessions. It is, moreover, a question whether these acknowledgments will not so demoralize the North, and so strengthen the South, that the hideous front of Compromise may be again raised with renewed hopes and renewed strength, and whether the vigor which has hitherto opposed it may not, by this act, have gone out from us forever. As we said before, we cannot judge of the wisdom of this or that step, without a better knowledge of all the circumstances than we now possess; but we cannot help thinking, that if we are to accept the terms of disunion which the Confederate States offer us, we may begin with something less humiliating than the surrender of Fort Sumter.

The N. York Commercial Advertiser thinks the abandonment of the fort tantamount to an acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy:

"It is possible, barely possible, therefore, that yielding to the necessities of the case, the President purposes the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Southern Confederacy. If so, the controversy is at an end. The revolution in the South is successful. The Southern Confederacy is a rival sovereign Republic on this Continent. The United States has lost tens of thousands of miles of territory, two thousand miles of coast, with its harbors and fortifications, and thus curtailed largely of the means of defence and commerce will be at the mercy of a foreign power on its Southern as well as its Northern border. We use this language because Sumter will never be retaken or restored. Its tenure by the Federal Government, with that of Fort Pickens, is the only check upon the revolutionists. Let them once have possession of all the forts upon the Gulf coast, as they will then have, and the Southern Confederacy is a Government *de facto* thenceforth."

The surrender is made on the presumption that no blood must be shed to retain it. Fort Pickens must be surrendered also on the same principle, and on the same principle a gun can never be fired or a sword drawn for the recovery of them, or either of them, by the Federal Government. Say we not rightly, then, that if Fort Sumter is to be given up, the whole question is virtually settled and the American Union irrecoverably destroyed for lack of power to maintain it?

The New York Evening Post places the blame on Mr. Buchanan, and calls the evacuation the last fruits of treason:

We do not know that it is yet wholly impossible to save the honor of the nation—the military advisers of the Cabinet, who are competent to form an opinion will decide upon that point; but we do know that if Maj. Anderson is ordered to beat an ignominious retreat, the act will produce a general howl of indignation. No real American, we care not what his politics, will consent to see his nation degraded and dishonored, without a vehement protest. True, it is said that the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter will have a good effect in the Border States; that it will deprive the Secessionists there of their principal means of inflaming the popular passions; but such pleas are both useless and cowardly. The Border States do not mean to leave the Union; their people have given evidence enough of that fact, and it is but a poor compliment to their patriotism or their honor to say that their adherence can only be purchased by sacrifices which involve the lasting disgrace of the Union. Let it be once understood that the Union can only be saved by vacating the General Government of all its functions, and the question will arise whether it is worth saving at all.

The Times, on the other hand, approves of the abandonment of the fort:

In these circumstances, what is the duty of the Government at Washington? Shall it persist in an attempt to retain a position, the untenableness of which is demonstrated by every military adviser, by every fact within its knowledge, and by [illegible] testimony of the Commander himself? In this utterly hopeless enterprise, shall it precipitate a civil conflict, the deplorable results of which will be not only the industrial and social ruin of this generation, but an inheritance of feud and bloodshed to its successors? When the Border States, with patriotic moderation, have withdrawn all other conditions of their abiding loyalty to the Union, save abstinence from coercion, shall we alienate them forever by this wanton and criminal pursuit of an impracticable point of honor, the offspring of sectional or partisan pride? These are the questions which engage the anxious attention of the new Cabinet, and engross its deliberations. Upon the determination, the immediate and remote future of the people are dependent.

The World also accepts the determination of the Administration as a necessity:

The Administration cannot reasonably be blamed for not undertaking to accomplish impossibilities. It is not to blame for the faults, failures, and imbecile mismanagement of its predecessor in power, nor for the shortcomings of Congress. Mr. Lincoln's administration is not to be blamed because it cannot turn back the hands on the dial plate, and deal with this question as it might and ought to have been dealt with four months ago. The late Administration failed to reinforce the forts of Charleston harbor, in disregard of the advice of General Scott, and the urgent entreaties of Gen. Wool, at a time when reinforcement was both easy and would have been a powerful check on the progress of secession. Reinforcements have been rendered more difficult and less valuable by every day's delay since, till at length the holding of Fort Sumter has ceased to be of much value, except for its moral effect on the country. Not, by any means, that it is a light thing for the country to be disgraced and humiliated, and made to blush for the imbecility of its Government. But if Buchanan had strengthened the Charleston forts when Gen. Scott first advised it, he would not only have saved the national honor, but have retained strongholds of great strategic value. But we fear all is now lost, because Mr. Lincoln's administration did not commence till the 4th of March. May God avert the disgrace, if it be possible; and if not, enable the country to profit by the discipline of humiliation.

Exciting Times in Fredericksburg.—They are having exciting times in Fredericksburg, Va. On Monday night a Union meeting was held, of which the News says:

G. H. C. Rowe and J. W. Hunnicutt addressed the meeting in favor of "revolution and fighting, not secession and retreat." Mr. Lacy was called, but the noise and confusion drowned his voice. Dr. Blackman was also called on, but could not get a hearing. Resolutions opposed to coercion and in favor of fighting in the Union were declared to be passed amid the greatest confusion. It was very disorderly throughout. One man had an egg smashed on his head. Anarchy seems to be upon us.

On Friday night a secession meeting was held and resolutions adopted, urging the immediate withdrawal of Virginia. The same paper says:

Messrs. Gilman, Herndon, Braxton, Barton, Rowe, Lacy, and J. L. Marye, Jr., made speeches. The American flag was hissed and thrust out of the door. One man who proposed three cheers for the Union was threatened with expulsion, and it was said he was "joking," but he dared an attack.

Liabilities of Railroads for Cattle Killed in the State of Delaware.—Important decisions, involving the rights and liabilities of railway companies and the owners of cattle killed by trains when on the track, have just been made by Chief Justice Gilpin, of the State of Delaware:

That a railroad company, legally chartered, has the unobstructed right of way over its own road; that it cannot be held in damages for any loss which owners of cattle may sustain if their cattle are killed or injured while upon the track, and when due diligence and caution are observed on the part of those in charge of the train, to prevent said destruction or injury; that the company is not bound to fence in the lands or farms along the line of road merely for the sake of keeping cattle off the track, but that it is the duty of owners of cattle to see that such cattle do not interfere with and obstruct the passage of the trains, and thus become trespassers; that persons who suffer their animals to roam at large upon the track, to the detriment of the travel by obstructing the road, are liable in a suit for trespass thereof.

Richmond Supplying the South with Arms.—The Mobile Tribune, of Thursday last, has the following:

At 11 o'clock to-day seven cars will arrive, having on board two large ten-inch Columbiads, direct from Richmond, Virginia. This will be the first trip direct from Richmond to this city. These cars bring not only the guns, but the carriages and other necessary articles in these perilous times. They were shipped from Richmond by the way of the Richmond and Danville Road, then by the Charleston and New Orleans to Corinth, thence to Mobile, without the cars being changed. So today we will have in our possession seven cars belonging to Richmond, Virginia, or, rather, to a foreign country.

Excitement in Louisiana.—Says the Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette, of the 2d instant: "We are assured, on good authority, that a gang of runaway negroes, about fourteen in number, are depredating almost with impunity on the property of citizens living on the eastern side of the Comite river, in this parish. They have been frequently seen in squads; some of them armed with shot guns; and in one instance a gun was put to the head of a white man by one of four negroes who emerged from the bushes just as the former was in the act of securing one of their comrades. Two white men are with these negroes, both armed with double-barrelled guns, and doubtless are the instigators of their thieving and insolence.—An expedition is on foot to capture the whole party. If it succeeds, the white villains will get their reward. Of course, much excitement and apprehension exist in the neighborhood."

The Army and Navy.—The Army Register for 1861 has been issued. It gives the total enlisted force of the Army at 17,005—aggregate 18,122. There are 198 companies in the different regiments. If all these were subject to the increased allowance of the regiments serving on distant stations, the total enlisted would be 17,549, and the aggregate 18,666.

The distribution of our naval forces throughout the world, as given in the Naval Register for 1861, just issued, is as follows:

Vessels.		Off. and Men.	Guns.	Tons.
Home Fleet....	11	2,400	172	11,120
Mediterranean Fleet..........	3	950	47	5,192
Pacific Fleet..	6	1,402	86	7,361
African Fleet..	7	1,585	104	6,441
China Fleet...	4	700	46	4,375
Special Service	3	850	63	7,557
Total......	34	7,907	607	42,053

Missionaries Sailed.—The ship National Eagle sailed from Boston on Saturday for Madras and Calcutta. The following were passengers: Rev. Edward Webb, wife and two children; Rev. John Scudder, M. D., and wife; Rev. D. C. Scudder and wife; Edward Gould, Jr., of Boston; Mrs. Matthews (captain's wife,) and child.

The Interior of the Floating Battery.—A New York merchant, who, while in Charleston, was shown through the Floating Battery, furnishes the Times with the following description of its interior:

Accompanied by one of the Governor's Aids and met by Lieut. Hamilton at the entrance, we crawled through the gun holes, and stepped on the main deck. The first impression is that of immense solidity. The outer or gun side is covered with six plates of iron—two of them of the T railroad pattern, placed horizontally, and the other four bolted one over the other, in the strongest manner, and running vertically. The wall of the gun side is full four feet thick, constructed of that peculiar Palmetto wood, so full of fibrous material that 64-pounders cannot pierce them. The main deck is wide and roomy. In nineteen open chambers, on the port side of the deck, we found a profusion of shot—84-pounders, while just beyond them is an immense pile of sand-bags, which protect an overhanging roof, under which is to be placed the hospital. This also protects the magazines (three in number,) under which is the hold proper. There are six entrances to the hold, which will contain, if necessary, over three hundred men.—When it is finally moored near Sumter, there will be four heavy wedges driven down by a species of a ram, which will hold it fast, and prevent any swaying around by the tide.—Although not versed in military matters, I should say that its immense strength of Palmetto logs and iron combined, with a bomb-proof roof over all, will make it perfectly impervious to anything that Major Anderson can bring to bear against it. While thus secure, the inventor claims that he can easily effect a breach in the weak side of the fort.

The London Defalcation.—The advices of the City of Manchester are to the 20th of February, not so late by six days as our previous intelligence; but the arrival furnishes the details of the trouble in the Commercial Bank of London. The delinquent was a ledger clerk named Durden. The amount of the embezzlement, as before stated, is £67,000, and it has been accumulating for several years. The fraud was perpetrated by simply retaining a portion of the funds paid in by customers, who were duly credited for the full amounts, while the sums retained were written off to the credit of a fictitious account, said to have been opened in the name of a confederate in the country. Durden never absented himself from his duties, as his absence would have led to immediate detection. A few weeks back, however, a paralytic seizure incapacitated him for his duties, and the whole affair at once became known. The money was squandered in building speculations. The Directors of the Bank promptly transferred their business to the London and Westminster Bank. The stockholders were expected to escape without loss, and a considerable portion of the embezzlement was expected to be recovered.

Foreign Gossip.—At the marriage of the young Earl of Lincoln with Miss Hope, the jewelry worn by the bride cost upwards of £12,000, and consisted of a handsome head ornament of diamonds, and a diamond necklace. Mr. Hope, it is said, gives the Countess of Lincoln £6,000 a year pin money, and the use of an Irish estate.

At the last levee, Her Majesty Queen Victoria wore a train of black satin, trimmed with black gimp and rosettes. The petticoat of black satin, trimmed in front with black lace and gimp. The head-dress was a diadem of emerald and diamonds.

It is openly asserted that the Spanish Court is infested by the most unworthy characters. Thefts and robberies are quite frequent, and recently one of the ladies of the palace was detected in forging the name of the Queen, in order to raise money, at the expense of a paramour.

Maryland State Convention.—The Maryland "State Conference Convention" re-assembled at Baltimore Tuesday morning, in pursuance of adjournment from the 20th ult. Delegations were present from all the counties except Frederick, Talbot, Caroline, Prince George's and Worcester. Judge Chambers, on taking the Chair, made a statement that he had been informed before leaving home that Governor Hicks had determined to call a Convention, or submit the question of a Convention to a vote of the people, but since arriving here he had been informed by parties who had conferred with the Governor as late as Saturday morning last, that he had no intention at present of taking any such action. The session was spent in discussion, and in the reception of various resolutions, which were referred to a committee.

Drowned.—Geo. W. Durst, who served in the Palmetto Regiment through the Mexican war, was drowned in the canal, near Augusta, Ga., on the 4th ult., while repairing a dam. The deceased acted well his part as a soldier in all the distinguished conflicts in which his regiment was engaged in Mexico, and received on his return home the medal awarded for gallantry by his generous State. At the Garita de Belen, in the heat of the combat, and whilst the men of Drum's Battery were being annihilated by the enemy, he several times constituted one of a number that volunteered from the South Carolina Regiment to aid that gallant officer in manning his gun; and when the last man of the Battery, and the heroic Captain himself had fallen, and several of the Palmettos besides, Durst was still standing at the gun.

Missouri Convention.—In the Missouri Convention, on Monday, a committee was appointed to investigate the truth of the statement contained in the Missouri Republican, that a secret conspiracy existed to force Missouri out of the Union. A minority report on Federal affairs was presented, opposing a National Convention as recommended by the majority report, and proposing a Convention of the Border States, to be held at Nashville. It recommends the Crittenden Compromise, and advises the appointment of Commissioners to the Border States to secure their co-operation in the movement. The majority report was debated, but no action had been taken when the Convention adjourned.

Leasing the Ohio Canals.—The Cleveland Herald learns that a proposition is before the Ohio Legislature, looking to the lease of the public works of the State to a private company, composed of responsible men. The proposition is to lease the canal for a period of ten years, the company to pay $10,000 a year, afford proper facilities for transit, charge a toll not higher than the present established rates, and effect all the necessary repairs under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineers and Board of Trustees appointed and elected by the State. The expenses on the public works of the State exceeded the receipts last year by nearly $140,000.

Society for the Purchase of Venetia.—The Sicilians have just organized a society for the purchase of Venetia, and elected Garibaldi as its President. In a very eloquently written address, the founders of this society make a warm appeal to the patriotic feelings of the Italians, and announce that societies of a similar character will be established in all parts of Italy. When the amount subscribed is equivalent to the estimated value of Venetia, it will be offered to Austria; if she refuses to accept it, it will be applied to the raising and equipping of an army for the conquest of that province.

The Ohio Fat Boy.—The body of Vantile Mack, the celebrated Ohio Fat Boy, who died in New York while exhibiting at Barnum's Museum, passed through Pittsburg on Thursday, by railroad. It was marked, "Agent Ohio Fat Boy, Darlington, Pennsylvania," and was described on the bill of lading as follows: "One Fat Boy—dead. Double first class passenger freight. Weight, 600 pounds.—Freight, $2.80." The weight, as given above, includes the coffin and box.

Affairs in Texas.—Texas advices say the troops formerly stationed at Camp Ringgold have arrived at Fort Brown, on their way to the coast. The steamer Daniel Webster was waiting outside the Brazos to transport the Federal troops. It is reported that 1,500 Texans were stationed on the Rio Grande, and that reinforcements were still arriving. The collector of the District of Brazos has resigned and resumed the discharges of his duties under the authorities of the State.

A Park Falling In.—Last fall the city of Roxbury, Mass., purchased a lot of marsh land on Ruggles street, to fill up and lay out as a park. While filling it up, however, with gravel, it was found in a certain part all the gravel which was carried on immediately sunk, and though for several days it has been brought on at the rate of 600 or 700 loads a day, nearly all has disappeared from sight.

New Orleans Against St. Louis.—The St. Louis merchants complain of the policy of Louisiana in compelling the payment of duties on foreign goods to that State, while the collector of St. Louis has instructions from Washington that duties collected by the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, will not be recognized by the General Government.

Firemen's Parade.—The 24th anniversary of the New Orleans (La.) Fire Department, was celebrated on the 4th instant, by a grand parade, which was participated in by all the fire companies of that city, as well as others from Mobile, Alabama, and other neighboring cities and towns. The Delta describes the turnout as very magnificent.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Hustings Court, yesterday.—The Court allowed the bill of Dr. John Dove, for professional services, as physician to the city jail.—Oliver Crosmore plead guilty to the charge of allowing an unlawful assembly, and was fined $7 and costs. A. B. Clarke, ruled for non-attendance as a juror when summoned on an inquest, was excused on proffering a satisfactory reason for his neglect. Oliver Crosmore, presented for misdemeanor, gave $200 security for his appearance at the next term of the Court. Joseph Haberstraw, examined for feloniously causing the death of Willie, infant son of Michael Graham, on the 4th instant, by driving his wagon over it, was examined and acquitted. The prosecutions against A. A. [illegible], for passing counterfeit South Carolina bank notes on C. Peters, of Lynchburg, and for having a number of others in his possession, was continued until the next term. Rules were issued against witnesses in the case of John Hagan, presented for abusing officer Seal while in the discharge of his duty. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Wm. M. Fisher, presented for habitually carrying concealed weapons. Thomas O'Quilla, a prisoner in the jail since August 11th, 1860, on a conviction for misdemeanor, representing to the Court that he is utterly insolvent, and unable to pay the fine of $100 then imposed on him, it was ordered that he be discharged from custody.

Arming the People.—The people of Virginia have never failed to exhibit their repugnance to what the politicians call a "standing army," and judging from the efforts made recently in Henrico county to collect money for the purchase of arms, that portion of them residing in the county named are equally averse to patronizing the only legitimate substitute for it—the volunteers. A "meeting of the committee to raise funds for aiding the volunteers of the 33d regiment," was held at Henrico County Court-House on Tuesday. There was a pretty liberal attendance of members, who reported collected the enormous sum of about $365. Those who are familiar with the cost of arms are aware that this sum would not go very far in efficiently arming the half of one company. How far it would go divided among six companies, (the intended recipients of the donation,) it does not require the aid of a very astute arithmetician to determine. It is proper to say that the committee will not cease its labors for some time to come; but it is undeniable that its efforts will not amount to much unless patriotism on the part of the people inspires them to open their purses a little wider than they have been doing heretofore. Now, arming the volunteers may seem a very unimportant matter in the eyes of some people, and especially those of Henrico; but if the clash of resounding arms were to awaken them from their lethargy, they would be the first ones to demand protection—that kind of protection that the volunteers alone are capable of giving. Even if arms are not wanted, they are like Mrs. Toodles' watch boxes, "so handy to have in the house" in case of need.

Receipts and Disbursements of the City.—From an account of the cash receipts and disbursements of the city of Richmond, from the 1st day of March, 1860, to the 28th day of February, 1861, inclusive, returned to the Council on Monday, we make the following statement:

Receipts..................................	$665,314 11
Disbursements............................	620,888 94
Balance on hand 1st March......	$44,425 17

The report of the "Auditor" conforms to the above.

The officer in question estimates the receipts from 1st March, 1860, to 1st March, 1861, at

	$312,**3 22
Deficiency	345,018 11
Total..	$657,381 33

The disbursements are put down at the sum last named.

St. John's Church-Yard.—The burial-ground surrounding this ancient receptacle of the dead is now in such a condition that an appropriation must soon be called for from the city to put it in good order. In passing through it yesterday, we saw that the fine tomb-stone surmounting the last resting place of Thomas W. White, the original founder of the Southern Literary Messenger, had fallen down, and broken in its descent several mural records adjacent to it. As St. John's Church is regarded by our citizens with a feeling akin to veneration, no doubt whatever sum may be demanded to put the burial-ground in a state of repair, will readily be granted; but it does, nevertheless, seem strange to us, that the descendants of the dead who sleep so silently therein, are so wanting in pride of ancestry as to let the tomb-stones of their progenitors lay around "helter skelter" as they are now doing.

The Ladies still continue to throng the Convention Hall, daily, and in some instances encroach upon the consecrated domain of the members, who don't appear to like it much. They don't say anything, but keep up a "deuce of a thinking." A few of the fair creatures continue to convey their patch-work and needles to the Hall, though as a general thing they amuse themselves during the dreary hours by reading newspapers and eating peanuts or apples. The impression first sought to be created, that industry was the predominating virtue of Richmond ladies, was perhaps praiseworthy enough; but as it was very soon played out, we presume the busy seamstresses came to the conclusion that there are better places for plying the needle than the Hall of the Virginia State Convention.

Sale of Woolen Goods.—The sale of a large lot of cloth, cassimeres, &c., manufactured at the Crenshaw Woolen Mills, took place yesterday, at one of the stores under the Spotswood House, and was attended by a number of dealers from Petersburg, Lynchburg and Norfolk. The fabrics elicited the universal commendation of all the dealers present. In consequence, however, of the lateness of the season, a preference was given to thin goods, and but a small quantity, comparatively, of the heavy cloth was disposed of. The sale was made more for the purpose of introducing the goods to the market than anything else, and in that view was successful. We have seen some splendid specimens of broadcloth, and doeskin cassimere, lately made at the above mills, which would bear favorable comparison with the best French fabrics.

City Debt.—The following is a statement of the city debt, as exhibited by return of the Auditor to the Council Monday evening last:

March 1st, 1860, amount 6 per cent. certificates, at date..................................	$1,582,592 72
Amount of bonds issued from the 1st day of March, 1860, to the 1st day March, 1861............................	123,000 00
Cr..	$2,005,022 72
By amount of city bonds redeemed from the 1st day of March, 1860, to 1st day of March, 1861................	53,400 00
Total amount of city debt at date, March 1st, 1861..........................	$1,951,622 72

Theatre.—It is announced that Miss Bateman's sojourn will terminate with the present week; and in order to make way for other excellent plays in her *repertoire*, the comedy of "Self" will be performed for the last time to-night. We have taken occasion to express, with candor, our opinion of the play and of the performance. Nothing in the dramatic line, we conceive, is better calculated to entertain an audience than this comedy. It amuses and benefits the mind, while in the dialogue there is nothing objectionable. The parts are judiciously allotted, and the players have acquitted themselves with credit. We advise all to go and see "Self." The performance to-night concludes with the musical farce, "A Loan of a Lover."

Richmond Fire Association.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association was held at the Company's office on Monday evening. David Currie was elected President, Chas. T. Wortham, Vice President, John H. Claiborne, Principal Engineer, and Ro. M. Burton, F. J. Barns, Jno. J. Wilson, Alex. Garrett, Geo. N. Gwathmey, J. T. Sublett, Thos. A. Rust, and P. C. Warwick, Directors.

The Board of Directors held a meeting Tuesday night, and elected John J. Wilson, Treasurer, Ro. T. Brooke, Secretary, and B. C. Wherry, Jr., Assistant Secretary. The Association is, pecuniarily speaking, in a very healthy condition.

A New Virginia Gun.—We have examined, with considerable interest, a new gun, invented by Lewis Evans, of Monongalia county, Virginia. He received an order from the War Department to have an experimental gun made at Harper's Ferry, which is just finished, and he has brought it to Richmond for the purpose of getting the State to adopt it, and with the view of selling the right to some enterprising manufacturer. It is a breech loader, safe, certain and cheap, and can be attached to any gun already made at a cost of from $1.50 to $2. The gun will be at Sutherland's on exhibition for a few days.

Raising a Secession Flag.—The young ladies of the Senior Class of the Baptist Female Institute, in this city, caused a secession flag to be raised on the cupola of the Institute on Tuesday, which attracted considerable attention while permitted to float. As soon as discovered, it was removed by Mr. Winston, President of the Institute.

The Dock.—We notice some increased activity about the Dock, and more vessels are arriving than the condition of commercial affairs would lead us to expect. The spring trade, however, will doubtless be on a more contracted scale than usual.

Body Found.—The body of a carpenter, named James McCook, who has been absent from home for several weeks, was found floating in the river below Rocketts Tuesday evening, and was rescued from the water and given decent burial by his friends in this city. He was known to have had $20 in his possession, and seven dollars of that amount was found on the body.

In connection with the foregoing a melancholy sequel is reported, to the effect that McCook's wife, overcome by the reflection of her inability to provide for a family of seven or eight children, died shortly after his body reached home. These orphans, thus thrown destitute upon the world, will, we trust, be kindly cared for by the benevolent.

Charged with Forgery.—James Edward Carter was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday, for forging the name of [illegible] (his guardian) to a draft on Thomas Westerman for a pair of boots. The accused was remanded. He was also arraigned for passing a forged check for $13 on Moses Endol, and obtaining thereon $6 worth of clothing and $7 in money. The examination was continued till Friday, at which time the prisoner is to be called on to answer the charge of stealing three gallons of linseed oil from Miles Ambler. There are several other accusations of forgery pending against Carter besides those named above, but they have not yet assumed the shape of prosecutions.

Mayor's Court.—Yesterday Otway Smith was brought up for threatening John B. Wormeley's life and acquitted, the testimony not justifying the supposition that Smith intended anything desperate.—Case of Frederick Thompson, for breaking into B. W. Green's canal boat and stealing two dollars, was continued till Friday.—Geo. Newton, for getting drunk and fighting in E. W. Usher's house, was committed in default of bail.—Abe Connor was examined for threatening an assault on Jesse O. Newton and was let off.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Miss Rosa Taylor, a little daughter, aged ten years, of James M. Taylor, Esq., fell from the fourth floor of his residence to a platform on the third floor, her head striking a mahogany bannister and breaking it. Strange to say, the child escaped without other injury than the bruise from the blow, though the fall was so violent that she remained speechless for several hours.

I. O. O. F.—We are requested to state that the ensuing session of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, will be held in Wheeling, and not in Richmond as heretofore announced. This is an innovation upon a long-established custom, but the cause assigned for this ambulatory proceeding is that a new edifice, to be dedicated to the purpose of Odd Fellowship, has been erected in Wheeling, and it is desirable to have the Grand Lodge present at the christening.

In Town.—Hon. John Cochrane, a distinguished member of the lower branch of Congress, from New York city, arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Exchange Hotel. Lieut. J. Wilkinson, U. S. N., and Dr. Berrien, of the Army, also arrived yesterday, and are stopping at the above Hotel. Capt. Harry Heth, U. S. A., is stopping at the Spotswood House.

Kicked by a Horse.—A sprightly little girl, about 10 years of age, named Louisa Schatz, whose parents reside on 10th below Canal street, was kicked on Monday evening on the side of the head, near the temple, by a vicious horse, the force of the blow breaking the skull and so mashing the bones that it was found necessary to remove some of them.

Dust.—In the lower part of the city, yesterday afternoon, the dust flew about with a looseness which was anything but agreeable to pedestrians. Coming up Main street, to the localities favored by the grateful squirts of the Niagara, was like emerging from the desert of Sahara into a cool and refreshing plain.

Church Organ-ized.—The organ purchased by the congregation of Broad Street M. E. Church arrived on Monday, and as the different parts were at once conveyed to that edifice it will doubtless by next Sabbath be in a position to discourse melodious sounds. It cost a trifle over two thousand dollars.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 day.....$0 50	1 square, 5 days.....$1 50
1...do... 2 days.... 0 75	1...do... 6 days...... 1 75
1...do... 3 days.... 1 00	1...do...12 days...... 3 00
1...do... 4 days.... 1 25	1...do... 1 month... 6 00

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

☞ Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cts. per square of EIGHT LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GAS WORKS.

☞ SUPERINTENDENT OF GAS WORKS.—I respectfully announce myself to the voters of the city of Richmond as a candidate for SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY GAS WORKS, at the ensuing April election. THOS. S. ALVIS. mh 11—tde*

☞ SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY GAS WORKS.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY GAS WORKS. [mh 8—tde*] JNO. J. FRY.

FOR HIGH CONSTABLE.

☞ FOR HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I am a candidate for the office of HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens. S. W. HENRY, fe 18—tde* Late Deputy Constable.

☞ FOR HIGH CONSTABLE.—TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF RICHMOND: In response to the call made upon me by "Many Voters," I would say that, having had considerable experience in the Collector's Office, I think I could give satisfaction in that of Constable. I therefore announce myself a candidate for that office, and, if elected, I promise a faithful performance of the duties. GEO. A. FREEMAN. fe 21—tde*

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—I present myself before you as a candidate for the office of HIGH CONSTABLE. If it shall be your pleasure to elect me to that office, I will transact the business of the office with strict fidelity to your interests. [fe 18—tde] THOS. BARHAM.

☞ HIGH CONSTABLE.—I respectfully announce myself as a CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND. fe 22—tde* P. BUTLER.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR-HOUSE.

☞ CITY POOR-HOUSE.—I respectfully announce myself a Candidate for re-election to the office of SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR-HOUSE, and refer citizens generally to the Overseers of the Poor for the economical manner in which I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office. JOHN PEARCE. mh 5—tde*

☞ CITY POOR-HOUSE.—I respectfully announce myself to the voters of the city of Richmond as a Candidate for the SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE CITY POOR-HOUSE, at the ensuing April election. RICHARD EKINS. mh 4—td*

FOR CITY COUNCIL.

☞ CITY COUNCIL.—The following persons will be voted for by many voters for members of the CITY COUNCIL, in MADISON WARD:

David J. Burr, James A. Scott, Thos. H. Wynne, Geo. W. Randolph, George K. Crutchfield.

mh 6—td*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

☞ A CARD.—Dr. RODDEY having returned to Richmond, begs leave to tender his professional services to its citizens, and those in its immediate vicinity. May be found at his office, next door to the corner of Broad and 11th streets, immediately opposite City Hall. mh 7—2w*

W. A. Cocke. J. Travis Rosser.

☞ COCKE & ROSSER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Richmond, Va. Practice in all the Courts of the City of Richmond and County of Henrico. Mr. COCKE will practice in Chesterfield. ☞ Office, Law Building, on Franklin street. fe 22—4tm

☞ DR. GEO. W. BRIGGS offers his professional services to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity. Office next door to Ed. Eacho's, on 18th street, between Main and Franklin. Residence—18th and Broad sts., Church Hill. ja 19—3m

☞ SHOCKOE HILL GENERAL AGENCY. O. W. H. TYLER, Office on Marshall, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Continues to RENT OUT HOUSES, HIRE OUT NEGROES, SELL REAL ESTATE, SELL NEGROES, and act as a GENERAL AGENT. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him for three years past. se 1—6m

☞ A CARD. WM. F. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY. Note.—In the latter capacity, will attend to the making up and reporting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Curators and Trustees. ☞ Office, Custom-House, Bank st. oc 17—1y

☞ LAWRENCE S. MARYE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Practices in the Courts of the city of Richmond and the counties of Henrico, Hanover and Caroline.

He is also Notary Public and Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.

The partnership between Mr. Chastain White and himself being dissolved, his office is now on 11th st., just below Goddin's Hall. fe 13—1y

71.2009.085.00

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING..MARCH 14, 1861.

Compliment to Col. Geo. W. Lay.

A number of the personal friends of Col. Geo. W. Lay, who lately resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, gave him a serenade last night at the Exchange Hotel. After the performance of a piece by the First Regiment Band, Col. Lay was called out, and having been introduced to the throng by Gov. Montague, expressed his thanks for the compliment in words of deep feeling. He spoke of Richmond, and his attachments to her as his birth-place, and said he had come home to share the destinies of the South, because he could no longer remain in the service of a Government hostile to her interests. After he closed, three rousing cheers were given for the gallant officer.

Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, was then called out, and his speech, briefly delivered, was one of rare eloquence. He assured his hearers that there were thousands of true hearts at the North beating in unison with theirs, and that Northern bayonets would be pointed against Northern bosoms. He expressed strong hope of an eventual restoration of the Union, (a sentiment which many did not relish,) and said that Virginia now held the destiny of the country in her hands. Coercion he denounced in most emphatic language. Mr. Cochrane was tremendously applauded at times, during the delivery of his harangue.

Capt. John F. Lay, of Powhatan, was next called on. He thanked the people for the compliment that had been bestowed upon his brother, and proceeded to make a strong Southern speech, which was enthusiastically cheered.

Ex-Gov. Wise and others, were lustily shouted for by the throng, after which the band marched off up town, followed by hundreds of persons, and serenaded some of the distinguished men sojourning at the American Hotel.

The Convention.

Ex-President Tyler commenced his speech yesterday, and will probably conclude to-day. He dissected the Peace Conference propositions, and argued with much force and ability against the policy of accepting them as a basis of settlement, even if it were possible to have them engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States.

The Legislature.

In the Senate, yesterday, the rules were suspended, and the bill communicated from the House for the incorporation of the Richmond and Liverpool Packet Company taken up and passed. The Committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a resolution asking for a Stay Law, reported it inexpedient to make any such recommendation. After some other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the inspection of guano and plaster was taken up and read twice, when Mr. McKenzie addressed that body in opposition to said bill, and desired its reference to the proper committee. He regarded the inspectorship as nothing more than an unnecessary imposition of taxes upon the people of Virginia, and tending only to bestow upon certain persons large salaries for doing nothing. He was opposed to the principle of creating offices for the remuneration of political tricksters and party wire-workers. The bill was so committed. The special committee on free negroes reported a bill for the voluntary enslavement of certain free negroes in the county of Appomattox. Mr. Mallory offered a ryder to the bill for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes without compensation to the Commonwealth, which bill, with the ryder thereto attached, passed. The unfinished business of Tuesday coming up next in order, being the bill to ratify the sale of the James River and Kanawha Company, several amendments were offered thereto and discussed at length, after which the bill was ordered to its engrossment.

Security of Slave Property.

It is commonly alleged that slave property would be more secure in the Union, even under a Black Republican President, than in a Southern Confederacy; or, in other words, that other people—and those, enemies—can take care of a man's rights and property better than he can himself. So far as fugitive slaves are concerned, it is rare that a slaveholder can retake his fugitive now, except at a greater cost than it is worth. With some exceptions a successful escape is final, unless, as is sometimes the case, the fugitive, discovering that his new lot is full of hardships, chooses himself to return. In regard to the suppression of insurrections, no such assistance is necessary, nor, if it were, could it be rendered. The Army of the United States, small at best, is scattered over an immense extent of territory, and cannot be concentrated in time to be of service in any such emergency. We have all seen how long a time it requires for Gen. Scott to collect one thousand regulars in Washington, and may judge from that example, where the General Government was working in good faith and with a hearty good will, of what practical avail for the suppression of servile disturbances would be an army thus situated, and in the hands of an abolition Administration. Moreover, the history of the world affords few examples of successful insurrections. The present generation has before its own eyes the instructive instance of the manner in which a few thousand Englishmen held all India in subjection, and of the thorough and complete triumph, in the late memorable India mutiny, of 20,000 English soldiers over an admirably disciplined army of 200,000 Sepoys, abundantly supplied with arms and munitions of war, and backed by the moral, if not material, aid and comfort of 150,000,000 of subject people. It is absurd, therefore, to talk of the dominant race in the Southern States, dominant in numbers as well as blood, and all accustomed to the use of arms, being dependent for their safety upon the army of any Government. Moreover, the inferior race in the Southern States are, in general, contented and loyal, and, as we see in South Carolina, not only faithful to their masters, but absolutely aiding to fight against the enemy. The intelligent among their number fully understand that the real object of the abolitionists is not to help the negroes, but to drive them out, and put white men in their places.

The cause of abolition is known by them as well as anybody to be what the Washington *Star* has unguardedly admitted, "THE FUTURE OF WHITE LABOR IN VIRGINIA." Besides, if military protection were necessary, an army in the Southern Confederacy is already established, which will soon be as large as that of the United States, and will always be at the command of a slaveholding President. In regard to fugitive slaves, there will no more be an inducement to agitate the subject in the Northern States; because, having no longer any connection with slavery, the politicians cannot use abolition for their advancement. Moreover, when men talk of bringing a Canada down to our borders by disunion, they forget that the North has no more desire to be made a Canada of, a Botany Bay for free negroes, than the South has that she should become so. In not a few of the free States there are already laws forbidding free negroes to settle among them, and this would be the case with all if threatened with such an influx of pauperism and crime as would follow the wholesale escape of fugitive slaves into their borders. It is very convenient for them now to run off fugitive slaves to Canada, but when the question is, Whether they shall stop in the North instead of going to Canada? the practical Yankees would pitch them out at the point of the bayonet. Is it likely that a people who are laboring now to displace the slave population of the Border States, for the purpose of introducing their own surplus white labor, would be willing, at any time, and especially after they are deprived of that outlet, to displace their own white labor by hordes of free negroes? The truth is, the interests of the North, as well as the removal of the agitating cause of slavery from Northern politics, would, in the event of secession, render slave property safer in the Border States than it has been for the last quarter of a century. Besides all this, the custom officers who would be stationed on the border and on the seaboard, could at the same time act as a line of police to protect this property, an expense which would be supported by the whole of the Southern Confederacy.—It should also be remembered that there are few slaves now in any of the counties which immediately border the free States, (why is that, if slave property is safe in the Union?) and that these border counties would continue, as at present, a bulwark for the more inland tier, with the additional safeguard of a vigilant police. In fine, disunion, instead of endangering slave property, would present no increased facilities for escape, and would provide additional securities for its safety.

Weems' Life of Washington and Life of Marion.

We took occasion, yesterday, while alluding to the literary achievements of General Lee, to remark that very few Virginians had written books that a man can read through.—There are not many, we presume, who will dispute this proposition. We had great political writers in the olden time, but there are not many who care to read their works from title page to colophon. Of the few which we can read with unwearied interest, we are not ashamed to confess that the Life of Washington, by Mason L. Weems, and the Life of Marion, by the same author, are among our favorites.—People tell us of books for children, and they give us books full of baby-talk. The child, we believe, by the time he learns to read, has no taste for any such books. He likes something stirring—something animated—something full of action—it may be the action of grown men or giants, but not of children. When the boy gets beyond the nursery, he despises Goody Two Shoes, and Little Bo Peep, and Jack and his Bean, and the whole array of nursery heroes and heroines. He is for stronger food. He is very apt, if he has a turn for books, to take at a tender age to Telemachus, or Tooke's pantheon, or the Iliad and Odyssey by Pope. It is astonishing how many boys read the last-mentioned works with the most eager delight. Not large boys, but little fellows of nine or ten. But of all books, the most captivating to a Virginia boy, is the Life of Washington, with its wood cuts, Braddock and the Indians, Cornwallis and the British army, Washington and the Hessians, &c. We are not ashamed to confess that we read the book, whenever we can get hold of it, with infinite zest, from beginning to end, and we like it better than the biographies of Washington Irving and Chief Justice Marshall.

If asked to give a reason for this strange preference, we should be totally at a loss to do it. The book is, certainly, a very ridiculous book, in all the lights that are generally supposed to make a book respectable. The language is the ludicrous jargon in which any man ever conveyed his ideas. The style is unlike any style that ever man wrote or spoke in. There is scarcely an idea that is not tame and common place. There is nothing so serious that he does not make us laugh at it. There is nothing so imposing that he does not render it ridiculous.—The very slaughter of the battle-field, the very groans of the wounded, the very grief of the bereaved, become subjects of laughter under his treatment. Yet little boys gloat over it, big boys dream about it, grown men read it, laugh at it, and read it again and again. Ask them why they read such intolerable stuff, and they cannot tell you. They profess the utmost contempt for it, and yet they go on reading it, to the end of the chapter.

The nearest approach we can make to a reason for this unaccountable infatuation is this: The man tells his story in his own way. The style is his own, the language is his own, and the sentiments are his own. If he attempts to be fine, it is after his own fashion. He borrows from nobody. What he tells us may be told in homely phrase; but be it as homely as it may, it is his own. It is natural even where it is turgid. Others may laugh, but he is in earnest. Others may see that he is making a fool of himself, but he never suspects anything of the kind. From this results a strong sense of reality, which is observable throughout the book. In the most trifling incidents of his hero's childhood, as well as in the most momentous passages of his extraordinary life, we feel as though we were present, and witnesses to all. It is the simple tale of a child, telling what he knows with all the simplicity of childhood. It is nature that attracts us, as nature will always attract.

In childhood, we read the life of Marion with eager curiosity. The author received all his intelligence from Col. Hugh Horry.—A gentleman told us, many years ago, that Horry was very much annoyed by the book, on account of many of the ludicrous scenes therein detailed, supposing them to be presented with a coloring which might bring his veracity somewhat into question. We know not whether this was so or not; but we do know that Mr. Sims, in *his* life of Marion—a far more pretentious work—has told us no thing that Weems had not told before, and has added nothing to what Weems had said.—Every incident, every anecdote, that had been recorded by Weems, is faithfully transcribed by Sims, and, apparently, he did not think it worth while to look beyond his volume, so fully had he covered the entire ground.

We recollect having seen Mr. Weems when we were a very small boy. It was a memorable day with us—one which we shall never forget. It was the day of an election, when elections used to be held on the April County Court days, long before the Convention of 1829-'30 fixed all upon the same day. It was the first election we had ever been at, and we had been brought up in a very quiet nook in a bend of the river, a mile from any public highway, and far removed from anything approaching a public spectacle. We had heretofore entertained a secret belief, that a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood, which we had been allowed, occasionally, to visit, was the emporium of civilization. We had been told that the Court-House was a superior place, but we doubted it greatly. To the election, however, we went, and there, among other strange sights, we saw an old man sitting behind a table, under a large oak tree, with a pile of books before him. We were told that was the renowned "Rector of Mount Vernon parish" (so he wrote himself)—that was Mason L. Weems—that was the man who wrote the life of Washington! We had read the book until we had worn it out. We had never thought it would be our fortune to see the author. We had thought that a man who could write a book, must be something more than mortal. We gazed in stupid admiration. We wish we could admire anything whatever, now, as much as we admired that old man. We dared not speak to him. We were too much awe struck for that. We could but gaze in stupid wonder, as a Chinaman gazes on his Idol, when he is "*Chin-Chinning Josh.*" Nothing could divert our attention. There were cakes and gingerbread around, and we had a half dollar to buy. There were sheriffs and deputies calling the sovereigns to go to the polls, and they were crowding up in swarms. There were bullies fighting for they knew not what, and they were surrounded by their friends. There were auctioneers selling at vendue, and the air resounded with their cries. There were horses and donkeys, neighing and braying, and there were people gathered around them in companies. There was a canvas tent at one corner of the green, and the lion was growling, and the bear playing cards, and the monkey dancing the tight rope within, to the sound of music ground out from a small box that had a handle which was turned like a coffee mill.—But none of these things diverted our gaze from the man that had written a book, and we know not whether it could have been diverted even by the presence of Washington himself.

Arming Caroline County.—The Commissioners appointed by Caroline county, Va., to purchase arms, have bought in New York $5,000 worth of rifles and carbines with sabre bayonet, which were distributed on Monday to the volunteer companies of that county, who have uniformed themselves. These arms will kill at a distance of 1,000 yards.

A Meeting in Smythe county, Va., on the 9th inst., passed resolutions in favor of the immediate withdrawal of Virginia.

"The Future of White Labor in Virginia."

We call the attention of the slaveholders of Virginia to the following paragraph from the Washington *Star*, a paper published in Washington, which is friendly to Lincoln, and, of course, very hostile to secession in Virginia.—After making the eminently veracious statement that there is a "reign of terror in Richmond," and that the "mob have apparently taken as complete possession of that city as the Plugs ever had of Baltimore in times past," the *Star* says:

"We rejoice that disunionism has thus early exposed its true characteristics and purposes in Virginia. The sixty thousand majority cast by the people of the Old Dominion against it, a few weeks since, will not be a circumstance to the majority with which the conspirators against free speech, a free press, American popular liberty, AND THE FUTURE OF WHITE LABOR IN THE SOUTH, will be overwhelmed in Virginia's approaching Congressional elections, under the influence of the popular knowledge of what disunion really means, as so forcibly exemplified by the reign of terror sought to be inaugurated at Richmond, as explained above.

"The Virginia Convention, we can now state positively, will not pass an ordinance of secession. Elected (an overwhelming majority of the body,) to protect and secure the liberties of the people of the State, they now realize unmistakably wherein lies the real existing danger to Virginia."

"THE FUTURE OF WHITE LABOR IN THE SOUTH." Mark that, people of Virginia! Behold the issue which has been unguardedly blabbed out! And you, Virginians, who are laboring to save the honor and independence of the Commonwealth, are thus denounced from the shadow of Lincoln's throne as "CONSPIRATORS" against the "*Future of* WHITE LABOR *in the South*," or in other words against the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—What a confession! What a warning! This, then, is the alternative—Secession and Slave Labor; or, the Union and White Labor!

Suicide from Jealousy.—Mrs. Caroline King, of New York, who had been married two weeks, found a lady's glove in the pocket of her husband, who is an actor, and on Monday took poison, leaving a note on the bed near her body, stating that if he loved any one better than her she did not want to live. She had taken corrosive sublimate.

☞ Richmond Theatre.

Kunkel & Moxley....Sole Lessees and Managers.
L. B. Phillips....Stage Manager.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE
Engagement of the Unrivalled
YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.

LAST REPRESENTATION OF
MRS. S. F. BATEMAN'S
GREAT AMERICAN COMEDY
SELF!
Which, although eliciting nightly
Unmistakable
MARKS OF APPLAUSE,
Must necessarily be
WITHDRAWN.
MISS BATEMAN
In her charming character of
MARY APEX.
MR. BATEMAN As the eccentric JOHN UNIT,
Supported by the
ENTIRE COMPANY.

Remember, this is the last night of this GREAT COMEDY.

Overture....Orchestra.

To conclude with the musical Farce of the
LOAN OF A LOVER.

☞ Rees continues to take Photographs and Ambrotypes, in his usual exquisite style, at panic prices. Reduced to $50; $15 to $10; $4 to $5; $3 to $1.50; $2 to $1; 50 cents and 25 cents. Babies taken correctly. mh 12—3t

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING MR. RICHARD REINS AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR-HOUSE.—When the *Bankrupt Law* was in force, he was the only man whom I know that, hopelessly involved in debt, refused to avail himself of its provisions. He might have found an apology for avoiding the payment of his debts in the fact that he had become involved in them by security-ships and misplaced confidence in professed friends; but, like an honest man, he declined resorting to legal pretext to elude the payment of debts which he had unfortunately incurred by his own act; and labored industriously, and lived economically, for many years, to pay them—even to the *last farthing*. Such high-minded integrity deserves to be rewarded, and the reward will be alike honorable to them that give it and to him that receives it.

In addition to his integrity, Mr. Reins possesses all the qualities, neatness, energy, humanity, sound judgment, and knowledge of business, which are required to fit him eminently for the post for which he is a candidate. This card is written without his knowledge, or a suggestion from any source; but simply from a desire to do honor to an act of uncommon honesty, and, at the same time, to secure for the city an officer of uncommon qualifications.

He is cordially commended to the support of the voters of Richmond, and admirers of lofty integrity, by [mh 14—2t*] AN OLD CITIZEN.

JOHN H. CARRIER, V. S., respectfully offers his services as a VETERINARY SURGEON to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity. His experience extends over many years, in attending to all the ills horse flesh is heir to, and in proof of his skill has the privilege of referring to the gentlemen named below.

☞ Orders for his services, left at the Stables of Mr. HIX, on 8th street; at Messrs. HUTCHINSON & DAVIS', on Franklin street, and at the Drug Store of L. WAGNER, corner of 6th and Broad streets, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES:
R. W. Haxall, M. D., Richmond.
R. H. Cabell, M. D., do.
James L. Jones, M. D., Orange county.
James Newman, Esq., do. do.
Col. John Willis, do. do.
Major John H. Lee, do. do.
R. B. Haxall, Esq., Richmond.
P. V. Daniel, Jr., do.
John R. Woods, M. D., Albemarle.
John M. Botts, Richmond. mh 14—1m*

THE FLAG OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY will be raised at CHESTER, on TUESDAY next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at which time addresses will be delivered by Messrs. B. B. Douglass, Gen. Kemper, Charles F. Collier, Gen. August, Hon. R. A. Pryor, Thos. H. Isbell, and others.

For the convenience of those who wish to attend, the Cars will leave Richmond and Petersburg at 10 A. M.

The public is respectfully invited to attend. mh 14—3t*

NOTICE.—There will be a MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND, at the AFRICAN CHURCH, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, to express their opinion in regard to the immediate secession of the State of Virginia from Black Republican rule.

☞ By request, the Hon. R. A. PRYOR will address the meeting. MANY CITIZENS. mh 14—2t

EXHIBITION AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL.
ROGERS' PATENT WASHING MACHINE
Will be on
EXHIBITION
EVERY DAY, at 11 o'clock, at this Hall. mh 14—1t*

A MEETING of the citizens of the county of Henrico, will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., to take into consideration the political condition of our country.—All parties are particularly requested to attend.—Distinguished speakers will be invited to address the meeting. MANY CITIZENS OF HENRICO. mh 13—4t

THE CONCERN OF BAKER, PLEASANTS & FRAYSER, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st day of January last, by the withdrawal of DAVID BAKER, Jr. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation only.
D. BAKER, Jr.,
JNO. H. PLEASANTS,
L. H. FRAYSER.
Richmond, March 13th, 1861.

Co-Partnership.—JNO. H. PLEASANTS and LEWIS H. FRAYSER will continue the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO, under the firm of PLEASANTS & FRAYSER, at the Factory formerly occupied by Baker, Pleasants & Frayser.
JNO. H. PLEASANTS,
L. H. FRAYSER.
Richmond, March 13th, 1861. mh 14—6t*

MILLINERY GOODS.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES Would announce to the public that they have made ample preparations for meeting the wants of their customers and the trade generally, and that they are now receiving a full and well assorted stock of MILLINERY GOODS. Their stock consists in part of
BONNET RIBBONS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND BLONDE RUCHES,
BONNET SILKS, CRAPE, &c.

STRAW GOODS.—They would particularly call attention to their stock of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, Misses' HATS, FLATS, &c., embracing many new styles. No. 101 MAIN STREET.
N. B.—No Goods at retail. mh 14—2w

IRISH OR RUFFLED OATS.

1,000 bushels Irish or Ruffled OATS,
1,000 " heavy Black OATS,
2,000 " Wheat OATS,
250 " Peach Blow POTATOES,
50 bags prime White Mercer POTATOES.
Baled HAY and OATS.
On hand, and for sale low for CASH.
AUSTIN & GENTRY,
mh 14—3t Franklin street.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERIES.

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

The following are the drawn numbers of GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, Class 25, drawn at Savannah, Ga., March 13th, 1861:
28 61 65 23 11 7 47 26 76 35 25 21 45
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing
McKINNEY & CO.,
mh 14—1t* Savannah, Ga.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO—
Baltimore "A" Inspection.
No. 1 ELIDE GUANO—
Best quality, and in good condition.
Rhodes' Super PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
And all other prominent Fertilizers,
For sale by
mh 14—eodim SCHAER, KOHLER & CO.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, at her residence, on Union Hill, Mrs. ADELINE McCOOK, consort of the late James McCook, in the 41st year of her age, leaving a family of eight orphan children to mourn their irreparable loss.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence to-day, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

On Tuesday, the 5th of March, after a protracted illness, Madame CAROLINE H. VASSUR, a native of France.

Through a mistake, an obituary that was to appear yesterday morning, was not published.—This statement is necessary, to prove that the expression of our admiration for the deceased is not the result of a long reflection, but the prompt and sincere cry of friends distressed by the death of Madame Caroline H. Vassur. Indeed, she possessed qualities calculated to draw all hearts.—She was obliging, kind, active to serve her friends—pious, without bigotry. How many times did her witty remarks charm our leisure moments! How many times did her excellent heart find comfort for our afflictions! How many times were not our sad thoughts made sweet by the idea of her intelligent pity; of her entire, unlimited, unmeasurable confidence; of her devotion to her daughter! Such an example of maternal love may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed. Object of all her cares and of all her actions, subject of all her thoughts, her daughter was the occupation of all her life. She consecrated all the strength of her heart and body to the happiness and comfort of her whose reciprocal love was the sweet reward of her toiling and incessant devotion—and still she found in her heart some affection for her friends, to whom, in the sorrow which overwhelms them, the only consolation is left—the one allowed by the remembrance of her pious and virtuous life—the hope that her soul is now enjoying the sight of its Maker. [*] A Friend.

On Tuesday, March 12th, 1861, at a quarter to 9 o'clock P. M., MOLLIE A., only child of John W. and Mary S. Garret, in the 7th year of her age.

God hath taken our little idol home to Heaven.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF RICHMOND, March 13, 1861.

High Water this day (Thursday) at 6½ o'clock

SAILED.

Schr. Danville, Chester, New York, mdze., D. & W. Currie.
Schr. Samaria, Tedd, Petersburg, mdze., W. D. Colquitt & Co.
Schr. Beverly, (Br) Blauch, Halifax, flour, Bacon & Baskerville.
Schr. Oneida, Warren, down the river, light.
Schr. Virginia, Hepple, down the river, light.
Schr. Elsie, Freeman, down the river, light.
Schr. Magnolia, Dickerson, down the river, light.
Schr. William and John, ——, down the river, light.
Brig Fred. Rogers, Hawes, down the river, light.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Marshall, from New York, below City Point.

Charleston, March 11.—Ar'd, schr. Sprightling Sea, Norfolk; Cl'd, schr. Minnesota, Richmond.
Baltimore, March 12.—Ar'd, Flying Arrow, Norfolk; Cl'd, sloop Stafford, Fredericksburg.
New York, March 12.—Cl'd, schr. Horizon, Norfolk.
Norfolk, March 11.—Ar'd, bark Calloray, coal from Scotland.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

LOST.—Between this city and Fredericksburg, a LETTER, addressed to J. Warren Slaughter, containing a NEGOTIABLE NOTE for two hundred and one dollars, at four months, from January 1st, 1861; drawn by John H. Clark, to the order of John O. Clark, and endorsed by said John O. Clark. The public are cautioned against trading for the said note, as payment has been stopped. [mh 14—6t] JAS. B. FICKLEN.

LOST.—Last Saturday week, in the New Market, a Black TERRIER PUPPY, eight months old; left fore foot little deformed; little silver collar, with brass lock, on his neck. A liberal reward will be paid if left at this office. [mh 14—1t*] F. GROOMS.

STRAYED.—From the subscriber, near the new Fair Grounds, about ten days since, a large DARK BAY MARE. She had on high heel shoes; her left front foot shows a cut, and the end of her tail had been clipped. She was in low order when she left. I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS for her return to me, near the Fair Grounds, or if left in this city, so that I can get her. [mh 14—1t*] ELISHA JACKSON.

LOST—or STRAY—Two RED COWS. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same. Apply at this office. mh 5—tf

THE "GRAPES" RESTAURANT AND READING ROOM, No. 76 Main St.

The subscriber feels thankful to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity for their liberal patronage towards his humble efforts to please. His stock (no better in Richmond) will be served at prices to suit the times.

☞ Cold SNACKS at all hours, of Turkey, Poultry, &c.
Old assorted BRANDIES, at 20 cts. per glass.
Old Greenbrier JULEPS, 10 cts.
Old SHOEMAKERS, 10 cts.
Old PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., 5 cts.
Old assorted WHISKEYS, 5 cts.
Best Bottled LIQUORS, from $1 to $2 per bottle.
London and Dublin Bottled PORTER, 25 cts. per bottle.
☞ FREE LUNCH daily, from 11 to 12 A. M., of Soups, Fish, Meats, &c.
☞ Fine LAGER BEER.
☞ House open from 8 to 2 o'clock A. M.
mh 14—3t*

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY—HORSE, ROCKAWAY, AND A SET OF HARNESS.—The subscriber has for sale one very superior Harness and Saddle HORSE, of fine style, gait not surpassed by any Horse in the city; perfectly sound and reliable. One fine ROCKAWAY, but little used, and a SET OF HARNESS.

Persons desirous of purchasing such property, will call at the Livery stable of Mr. Russell, on Wall street, who will take great pleasure in showing it. A bargain can be had.

It not sold privately before SATURDAY next, it will then be put up at public auction, at the Horse Lot, on Council Chamber Hill.
mh 14—3t J. H. DIGGES, Auct.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.—JAS. WOODHOUSE & CO. have lately received several new and exquisitely toned PIANO FORTES, beautifully finished in Rosewood cases.

These instruments have all the reliable modern improvements—the French Grand Action, Overstrings, New Scale, and entire Iron Frame.

The subscribers have been engaged in this business for nearly twenty years, and in all their experience they have never sold an indifferent Piano. They are offered at the manufacturers' prices, and warranted in all respects.

☞ Old Pianos taken in part payment.
☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.
Orders from the country faithfully executed.
JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO.,
mh 14—eod2p Booksellers and Stationers.

"HAYWOOD" FOR SALE OR LEASE.—That beautiful COTTAGE FARM, 1½ miles from the city, containing 27½ acres, is for sale or lease. If not disposed of privately before the 18th inst., it will be sold on that day at 4 P. M. The land adjoins the lands of Garland Hanes, Fendall Griffin, and others.

Terms.—One-third cash; for the credit payments, one and two years.

For further particulars, inquire on the premises.
mh 14—3t* ISAAC L. CARY.

FOR RENT—A three-story BRICK DWELLING, on Clay street, between 5th and 6th streets, containing 7 rooms, with gas, water, &c., at present occupied by P. Spilman, Esq. Apply to S. A. J. CLOPTON,
mh 14—3t Cor. Wall and Franklin sts.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE, on Marshall street, near 18th, containing 6 rooms, including basement, water in the yard, large lot attached, &c. Apply to
mh 14—3t E. D. EACHO, 14th street.

FOR RENT—The BASEMENT, corner 5th and Broad streets, lately finished, and suitable for a Barber, Tailor, or any other business. Apply on the premises, to
mh 14—6t* H. SHUTTE.

HEADQ'RS 33d REG'T VA. MILITIA,
March 14th, 1861.

Order No. 10.

A Board of Officers, composed of the FIELD and COMMANDING OFFICERS of companies of the 33d Regiment, will convene at the Office of Col. J. P. Harrison, on TUESDAY, the 19th of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this order, Commandants of Cavalry companies are included.

By order of Col. Davis.
mh 14—4t W. H. PRYOR, Adj't.

HDQRS. 179TH REGT. V. M.,
Bosher's Hall, cor. 9th and Main sts.,
Richmond, March 14th, 1861.

Order No. —.

The Field, Staff and Company Officers will assemble this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Headquarters, BOSHER'S HALL, cor. 9th and Main streets, for Instruction and business. It is important that all the officers should be present this evening. By order of
JNO. B. RICHARDSON,
mh 14—1t* Commandant.

HEADQ'RS CO. "K," 1ST REG. VA. VOLS.,
Richmond, March 14th, 1861.

Attend a regular Drill, this (THURSDAY) evening, at MILITARY HALL, at 8 o'clock.
By order of Capt. Mitchell.
mh 14—1t H. LINKHAUER, O. S.

GRAYS, ATTENTION.—Attend regular Company Drill, at MILITARY HALL, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in Jackets and Undress Caps. By order of Capt. Elliott.
mh 14—2t E. W. BRANCH, 1st Serg't.

HAY, OATS, POTATOES, &c.—200 bales Va. Timothy and Clover Hay; 50 bales Va. Oats; 2000 bushels Oats; 100 bushels Jersey Mercer Potatoes; 100 bushels Peach Blow Potatoes; 10,000 bushels Mill Offal. For sale by
BLAIR & HARVIE,
mh 14 Cary and 11th streets.

HAIR ORNAMENTS MADE TO ORDER.—Ladies or gentlemen desiring HAIR WORK, can have it done with dispatch. A great variety of patterns of Breastpins; Ear-Drops; Buttons; Studs; Charms; Vest Chains; Bracelets; Necklaces; Chatelains; Crosses; Lockets; Finger Rings, &c. C. GENNET, Eagle Square.

CARRIAGES FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—We have just received a large and beautiful variety of Children's Carriages, worthy the attention of all in want.
mh 14 THOS. A. BULKLEY & CO.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—Those Linen Thread Cambric Hdkfs. that LEVY is selling at 25 cents, are really very cheap, and are well worth 50 cents. Go immediately and procure all you may require, as they are selling off rapidly.

WINES.—Champagne, Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines, (in Custom-House stores,) for sale at low prices, by
mh 14 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT.

LARD.—100 packages Western and Renned Lard, for sale by
mh 14 MASSIE & PLEASANTS.

CANDLES.—300 boxes Adamantine Candles, for sale by [mh 14] MASSIE & PLEASANTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Family Machine.—The Exhibition at Mechanics' Institute Hall, for two days past, of ROGERS' PATENT WASHING MACHINE, has been attended by some of our best citizens—ladies and gentlemen—and all who have witnessed the neatness and ease with which it performs its work, have not only been agreeably surprised, but have voluntarily characterized it as the best INVENTION of its kind yet brought to public notice. These MACHINES are manufactured in Richmond, and are sold at the low price of $8, and warranted to give satisfaction. They neither rub or tear clothes, or break off buttons, and wash with equal facility the *finest fabrics* or the coarsest goods.

☞ County, State, or Shop RIGHTS for sale.—Address,
C. R. TAYLOR,
Mechanics' Institute Hall,
mh 14—1t* Richmond, Va.

☞ Twenty Years' Experience have tested the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and the result is, that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung diseases—embracing the whole range, from a slight cold to a settled Consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would long since have "died, and made no sign."

Sold by ADIE & GRAY, PURCELL, LADD & CO., W. PETERSON, J. P. DUVAL, and by all other dealers in medicines. mh 11—2tW&S

☞........28 Years Ago!........☞

I commenced the practice and study of the INSURANCE BUSINESS, and have been engaged in it ever since. I have issued many hundreds of Policies, and settled Losses amounting to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and have had such experience in the business that I know how—

1st. To frame a Policy; and

2d. How a loss should be settled. And these are ESSENTIAL POINTS, as every man acquainted with the business knows, and as many others know, who have held inadequate Policies, even in good companies, or have not understood how their losses should be settled.

Acting as Agent for the JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Scottsville, Va., a Company which I can warmly commend to my friends and the public as reliable, safe and liberal, I am prepared to issue for them—

FIRE POLICIES on Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, Merchandize, and other property;

MARINE POLICIES on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes, to and from all parts of the world; and

POLICIES on the Lives of Slaves. All on favorable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. Please call on
THOS. M. ALFRIEND, Agent, 11th st.,
mh 13—3t Richmond, Va.

☞ Fire Insurance.—

AGENCY OF THE ALBEMARLE INS. CO.
OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.,
Richmond, 13th March, 1861.

Elements of a Good Policy.

1st. It must be issued by a good company.

2d. It must be properly drawn up, so as to cover the property intended to be insured.

The above premised, I beg to call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to two facts:

1st. That I am still the Agent of the ALBEMARLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

2d. That I have now had 28 YEARS of constant, laborious, studious experience in the INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Acting for the above safe, responsible Company, which, after three years' connection with them as their agent in this city—during which time I have settled quite a number of losses—I can most cordially recommend; and having the advantages of the above referred to long experience, I think I can offer to those wishing FIRE INSURANCE such policies as will afford proper indemnity.

Please call on the undersigned.
THOS. M. ALFRIEND, Agent,
mh 13—3t 11th street, Richmond, Va.

☞ Powers'
GALLERY
IS THE PLACE
To obtain the Genuine
PEARL AMBROTYPE,
Large Size, only Fifty Cents.
Plain Life-Size PHOTOGRAPHS, $10.
Colored Photographs from $5 to $75.
Taken at these prices by POWERS only, just below the American Hotel. mh 13—3t*

☞ "Lynchburg Republican."

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of the Merchants and others of Richmond is called to the "LYNCHBURG REPUBLICAN," as a valuable advertising medium, through which their business can be brought prominently before the public. With a large and steadily increasing circulation in the city and surrounding country, as well as in the counties of the Southwest, it offers to advertisers a facility for communication with those portions of the State which no other newspaper affords.

Terms—Moderate.
GLASS & HARDWICKE,
mh 12—1m Proprietors.

☞ Spring Importation—1861.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS
AND SATINS,
VELVETS,
RUCHES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
STRAW BONNETS,
FLATS, &c.,
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore st.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

☞ Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms.—Six months, 6 per cent. off for cash, par funds. mh 5—6w*

☞ You'll not Regret a Trial!

SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDERS. Light, sweet, and wholesome loaf-bread, pastry, batter and buckwheat cakes, made in a few minutes, without any trouble.

JOHN W. GARLICK, Manf'er and sole Prop'r.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers. mh 13

☞ Economy.—Housekeepers who regard domestic economy as an item of consideration, should use SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER [...]

BOARDING.

WANTS

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.

GROCERIES, &c.

STEAMBOATS, SHIPPING, &c.

RUNAWAYS.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING..MARCH 14, 1861.

FROM CHARLESTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, March 11, 1861.

A dispatch received here to-day from Washington announced that Fort Sumter would be evacuated on Wednesday. It was not believed, and a dispatch was immediately sent off, and, in answer just received, it is confirmed as *the policy of the Administration*.— We do not learn that it is the policy of the Administration to give up all the forts in the Southern Confederacy, or merely the one in our harbor, which they could neither reinforce or maintain. If it be true that they have ordered an evacuation, I am personally profoundly glad, as I have not the least relish for the smell of gunpowder; but it is a wonderful disappointment to many here, I assure you. If, however, Sumter is to be given up, and the forts on the Florida coast are to be held by the United States Government, our soldiers will have a fair opportunity to display their gallantry, and they will do it to a moral certainty. The evacuation is to take place on Wednesday, according to the *Courier's* dispatches just received.

The fifteen million loan of the Southern Confederacy has been taken in New Orleans, at five per cent. premium. No mistake. I should not be surprised, after a little, if money does not become so plenty that any note will sell at a premium, if drawn payable in the Southern Confederacy.

I heard not long since a public speaker, who had been badly abused by certain other parties, put his case in this wise: I was passing over the Georgia Railroad on yesterday, and as the iron-horse went snorting and tearing over the road with eight passenger cars dragging at its tail, at the rate of forty miles an hour, in passing a house on the road a little curl-tail cur put at the train, yelping at every jump, gnashing his teeth with very rage, and, after spending his breath in his fruitless effort, he gave up and laid down to rest, mortified with himself, no doubt, that he had made himself so ridiculous. Ask those gentlemen who abuse South Carolina, if anything strikes them?

Winter weather to-day, and as it is Monday, and not in a very good humor, I will say no more to-night, but reserve some interesting matters to be written and thought of to-morrow, perhaps. VIRGINIUS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Man Lost, and Found Dead—Crops—Large Bullocks.

HARRISONBURG, VA., March 12, 1861.

John Freed, an old gentleman of this county, aged about 80 or 81 years, (supposed to be the "oldest inhabitant" of Brock's Gap, in this county,) who resided near the head of the Shenandoah river, in the "Gap," started, on the 23d of February, to go to John Wratsford's, on the top of the mountain, about seven miles distant, on an errand, and it seems he lost his way. He started on the 23d of February, as before stated, but no search was made for him until the Thursday following, when a company of twenty-eight men started to look for him. On the 1st day of March the company all met at Mr. Carter's, and started on the hunt. They first searched Moyer's Mountain; next, search was made in Gable (or Gobble) Mountain, and across to the Spruckelick Hollow, and down to the Cold Spring Run, through Cold Spring Hollow, at which point they took the sun side of the Shenandoah Mountain, and when about half-way they found where the old man had been sitting, by the side of a linn tree.— He had broken off the brush around him, and set up a pole some six feet high. From there they saw no sign of him, until they found him about 75 yards distant from the linn tree. When found, his face was dreadfully bruised, and his right arm broken. He had been sitting, so supposed, on a large flat rock, from which he had fallen. He was all doubled up, and had fallen on his forehead. His hands were also bruised. No one can imagine the sufferings this poor old man endured, whilst wandering in those wild mountain gorges, without food or shelter. Whether he died from the falls, which his bruises indicate, or from starvation, God alone knows. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a pension for his services. He had been in the habit, for years, of wandering alone in the mountains, always returning safely, which doubtless failed to awaken earlier alarm, or led to a search for him. He was a quiet, harmless old man, and left an intelligent family to mourn his sad fate.

After diligent inquiry, I hear that the wheat is looking very fine in all sections of this and adjoining counties. It is to be hoped we will have a plentiful supply of wheat this season, as also corn and other crops, which will probably do wonders in relieving our people during the present crisis. Real estate does not command its value, for the reason just given—i. e., money is too scarce. Our Banks here are of no benefit to the people, as they seem to operate upon the principle of "keeping all they have got, and getting all they can."

I had the pleasure of a short trip through the country a few days since. I called at the residence of Dr. B. F. Walker, near Mount Meridian, in Augusta county, where I saw the largest, fattest, and in every respect the finest lot of cattle I ever beheld. There were only twenty-six of them—but worth one hundred of the common kind. The Doctor, who always keeps fine stock about him, thinks they will average 1,700 or 1,800 lbs.—I put them at more. He intends sending them to Richmond in April, and you can well afford to "lick your chops," in anticipation of such a fine feast of the finest quality of "roast beef."— Being extra cattle, I hope the Doctor may obtain the highest figures, as a reward for his exertion in thus preparing such fine bullocks for market. He is not only "all right" on the cattle, but he takes the *Dispatch*, and believes it teaches the true doctrine, and is ready to stand up to the same.

For several days past, large numbers of preachers, belonging to the Baltimore Conference, have been passing on their way to Staunton, to attend the meeting of that body, which commences to-morrow. This will be, probably, the most important session of this body ever yet held. PAX.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Public Meeting in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 12th, 1861.

The call for a meeting of "all who are in favor of constitutional liberty, and the Union as our fathers formed it," was responded to, last night, by one of the largest political assemblages ever convened in this city. The special object of this call was to take the sense of the people upon the important question of instructing our delegate (Mr. Branch) to vote for the immediate secession of Virginia. From the result of this meeting, it is evident that each party intended to have an equal voice in the proceedings—to applaud or condemn, as the case might be. At an early hour crowds wended their way to the Hall, and truly a highly exciting programme was in reserve for them. Wm. T. Joynes, Esq., presided, and Messrs. A. F. Crutchfield and John Lyon acted as Secretaries. Mr. C. F. Collier, our representative in the Legislature, offered a series of resolutions in favor of immediate secession, assigning causes with which all are familiar, and ending with instructions to Mr. Branch to act in accordance with them. He sustained these resolutions by eloquent remarks in defence of his position.

A substitute was offered by Mr. G. W. Bolling, setting forth the inexpediency of any instruction, and in favor of leaving Mr. B. untrammelled in the exercise of his own judgment. Messrs. Bolling, Pryor, and Lyon, each addressed the audience; and between the two last there occurred an exciting debate, which at one time, it was feared, would cause some hostile action.

During the whole of these proceedings, noise and confusion reigned to such an extent that all definite action was impossible, and it was hard to believe that this assemblage was composed of our most respectable and intelligent citizens. At this important crisis, when calmness and moderation should prevail in our councils, and men should remember that "fair play is a jewel," courtesy is completely lost sight of, and we recall the noisy clamor of school boys engaged in pet discussions.

A third resolution, proposing that a poll should be opened for three successive days, to take the vote of the whole city upon the question, was finally introduced, and passed by a considerable majority, after which the meeting adjourned. MON COEUR.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Public Meeting in Mecklenburg.

CLARKSVILLE, MECKLENBURG CO., VA., March 12th, 1861.

A meeting was held in this place last Friday, to take into consideration the alarming state of the country, and especially the State of Virginia. Capt. Robert Y. Overby presided, and John G. Boyd acted as Secretary. The preamble of the resolutions passed by the meeting sets forth that Virginia having failed to inaugurate peace, through the instrumentality of the so-called Peace Congress, it is indisputable that the dominant party do not intend to give the South the just rights demanded; that the seceded States have no idea of returning to the late Union; that the "Franklin Compromise" leaves matters worse than before, and that Lincoln's Inaugural is, in fact, a declaration of war against the South.

The first resolution declares it the honor, dignity and best interest of Virginia to resume at once the powers delegated to the General Government.

The second says that Virginia should join the South, and our delegate is requested to urge upon the Convention prompt action.

The third repudiates the "Franklin substitute," and endorses the speech lately delivered by Col. Goode.

The fourth sends the resolutions to Colonel Goode, with the request that they be laid before the Convention.

The people are moving.

The tobacco factories have just commenced work. The weather is clear and cold. OCCASIONAL.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Things in Suffolk and Nansemond.

SUFFOLK, VA., March 12, 1861.

Your correspondent, "Todd," not having enlightened the public concerning our affairs for some time, a new scribbler begs leave now to perform that important duty. Our delegate to the Convention, Mr. John R. Kilby, our member in the Legislature, spent the Sabbath with his family in this place, and on yesterday, that being Court day, "reported progress" to his constituents in a speech nearly two hours long. Mr. K. assured his fellow-citizens that, notwithstanding the serious apprehensions which had filled the public mind a short time back, yet, through the mediation of Virginia, there was "nobody hurt." He said he should endeavor to do his duty, and see to it that Virginia should not be tacked on to "the tail of the Southern Confederacy."— Your correspondent deeply regrets to add that the speech was loudly applauded by a Nansemond audience. But while Mr. K. fairly represents the views of the large majority of our countymen, yet there are several of our most prominent and wealthy citizens preparing to secede, individually, with their household and kitchen furniture, to a more congenial, social atmosphere; fearing, with your correspondent, that in view of recent events, the State, as such, has already become abolitionized, and believing that not even your able and strenuous efforts will avail to save her.

Several volunteer companies have been formed of late in this county, all of which are doomed to a temporary existence, and that, too, without arms; for "the law," as laid down in the Chicago platform, by which Virginia must now abide, is, that "the majority must rule," and that the minority, however respectable, has just exactly no rights at all.

The "Christian" Church in this place was dedicated on Sunday last. There was a very large crowd of town and country people present, and the sum of $800 was collected with which to pay a debt of $1200; but I presume that, in the end, "nobody'll be hurt."

Thus the world wags with us at present, and as for your correspondent, he sits and sings all day—

"I wish I was in Dixie, away down Souf." EGO.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Affairs in Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 12, 1861.

Yesterday was what may be termed truly a remarkable day in the annals of the city of Fredericksburg. During the morning and early part of the day, there were to be seen curious gatherings of the principal citizens at the corners, discussing, as is supposed, the Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln, particularly that portion in which he says the revenue must be collected and the Federal property preserved. Towards noon crowds of the leading gentlemen of this place gathered together in the neighborhood of the Corn Exchange, and, upon repairing to the spot, we found that a flag of the Southern Confederacy was to be raised, which at 5 o'clock was, amid prolific and hearty cheering, loosed to the influences of a Southern breeze. The scene I shall never forget. Stentorian lungs of rustic yeomen, feeble attempts of city men, and the voices of the *elite* of the town, were lent to swell the sound of joy. Everything moved on in the most perfect harmony, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening. At half-past seven o'clock the bell of the City Hall commenced ringing. We went there and found, to our surprise, the Unionists were going to have a meeting. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Hugh Scott, Esq., being called to the Chair, and John F. Alexander appointed Secretary, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions; and during their absence, G. H. C. Rowe, Esq., being called upon to address the meeting, did so, spreading to the winds his sentiments, which were for secession. At the conclusion of his speech the committee was called upon to report, and upon making known to the meeting that their votes were desired upon the resolutions favoring the Union, the resolutions were voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Secession is raging in the minds of many here, and is on the increase. Scarcely a man can be found who does not desire a dissolution under any circumstances. SECESSION.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Trial, &c.

CHRISTIANSBURG, MONTGOMERY CO., VA., March 11, 1861.

The trial of young Addison Logan, for killing Kent Anderson, terminated last Saturday, after lasting a week, on the acquittal of the former. It was a most interesting and important trial, and attracted great attention.— The prosecution was conducted by John J. Wade, an able and indefatigable prosecutor.— The defence was conducted by Walter Staples, Robert Trigg, William Watts, and James C. Taylor, and was managed with consummate skill and adroitness. There is considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the judgment of the Court. The defence was accidental homicide, and was argued on that point with eminent success and ability.

The secession feeling is gaining ground here very rapidly. The crooked policy of the Black Republicans is fast alienating the staunchest friends of the Union. There is some talk of calling a meeting of the people of the county, with a view of getting a formal expression of sentiment in regard to the future policy of the State. CIVIS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Destructive Fire in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 13, 1861.

A fire broke out this morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, in Smith's ten-pin alley, (on Main street, (rear building,) and is now raging fearfully, and threatens to be very destructive. Several kitchens and out-buildings have already been consumed. The tin manufactory of J. M. Price, and the shoemaking establishment of J. O. Thomas, are now burning rapidly, and the fire has communicated to a large brick building on Market street. The banking house of Messrs. Peters, Williams & Co., auction house of Bryan Akers, merchant tailoring establishment of P. McDevitt, and commission house of Clark & Holt, are seriously threatened, the rear buildings having been already consumed. The firemen are making every exertion, but the fire has gained such headway that they have not been able to give it a material check up to this hour. (5 A. M.) O. K.

YOUNG LADY SHOT.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Philip J. Coakley, while drunk in the street, fired on a policeman who interfered to keep him quiet, shooting him through the breast. One of the balls struck Miss Susan Williams, a school girl, passing by, and inflicted a dangerous wound just above her ankle, which may cripple her for life.

A SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—The Prairi (Miss.) News states that on the night of the 2d instant a negro woman, a slave to S. P. Gates, went to a dance in a neighboring house, leaving her five little children locked up in her dwelling. During her absence her house got on fire, and, before assistance arrived, the poor children were all burned to death.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Thomas L. Wilson, formerly a well known citizen of Virginia, died in Harrisburg, Penn., on the 8th of March, in the 61st year of his age. For a period of ten years, from 1825 to 1835, he was editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and in 1836 he was editor of the Democrat, published in Lynchburg at that time.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.—The Hons. D. M. Barringer, David S. Reid, George Davis, Thomas Ruffin, and J. M. Morehead, the Commissioners from North Carolina to the late Peace Conference, have presented a report to Governor Ellis, of their State, reciting substantially the same facts contained in the report of the Virginia Commissioners.

SECESSION IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky Secessionists have issued a circular, advising the immediate institution of measures in all the counties of the State for the election of delegates to a Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 20th of the present month.

MICHIGAN PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—After an animated debate, the Michigan House of Delegates has indefinitely postponed the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Personal Liberty law, by a vote of 45 against 24.

LOTTERY POLICIES IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that the venders of lottery policies in New York draw from the poor of that city over $200,000 per annum. Philadelphia, it is thought, spends nearly as much in policy gambling.

FIRE.—Rose Hill, the residence of Peter R. Thornton, in Caroline co., Va., was entirely consumed by fire about 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Nothing was saved. Loss about $4,000. No insurance. The fire was accidental.

General Twiggs declares that the Government shall not reverse its decision against him. He considers it as being the cause of the most distinguished honors ever conferred upon him.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentuckey, had his left arm broken at its socket on Sunday last, by the upsetting of a stage coach at Harrodsburg.

Seventeen men are stated to have been seriously poisoned, recently, by drinking tea, in Wisconsin. A lizard's body was found in the tea-kettle.

A woman of forty-two, Anna Marston, attended the funeral of her eighth husband in Portsmouth, England, on the 13th ult.

Archibald Campbell, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, has been nominated for postmaster at that place.

The lights at Mobile Point and Sand Island have been extinguished by order of the commander of Fort Morgan.

Joshua Lee was killed in Wirt county, Va., last week, by a blow alleged to have been given by his son-in-law, named Dolan.

The Journals of Turin announce the death of Colatta Marchionni, one of the most celebrated dramatic artists of the age.

Eugene Sinbe, the dramatist, died in his carriage, of apoplexy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Reported for the Richmond Dispatch.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Douglas offered a resolution asking information as to what forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and other public property in the limits of the seceded States, are now in actual possession of the United States; the number of men of each garrison; whether reinforcements are necessary to retain them; if the Government has the power and means, under existing laws, within the necessary time, whether it is necessary and wise to reinforce them, with the exception of Tortugas and Key West, and to recapture those seized by the seceding States, except with a view to the subjugation and occupation of those States; and if such be the motive for recapture, what force, regular and volunteer, is necessary to reduce them to subjection, and protect the Federal States.— The resolution lies over.

Mr. Fessenden moved a resolution to strike from the roll of the Senate the names of Messrs. Benjamin, Brown, Davis, Mallory, Clay and Toombs—lies over.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

From the Southern Capital.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 13.—The Congress will, it is believed, take a recess during this week.

Speaker Cobb has sent to the different States of the Confederation copies of the permanent Constitution. The Alabama Convention received it to-day, and will, it is expected, ratify it to-morrow.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Tariff act is published. It goes into operation on the 1st of May. Compared with the United States tariff, most of the 30 per cent. duties are reduced to 25 per cent., a greater portion to 24 per cent., and the 19 per cent. duties are reduced to 16. There is a large 10 per cent. schedule, and a very small free list.

The Alabama Convention ratified the permanent Constitution by a vote of 87 to 5.— Gen. Jamison, a leading co-operationist, took a bold position in favor of the ratification.

Jere Clemens is appointed Major General of the Alabama army.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The object of Senator Douglas' resolution in the Senate, was to officially disclose the fact that there is no adequate power to retake and hold the forts in the seceded States, and that more would be required, and the attempt therefore must be postponed until the meeting of Congress.

Col. Sumner has been nominated to the Senate Brigadier General vice Twiggs.

The order is not yet issued to evacuate Fort Sumter.

Mr. Douglas will address the Senate on his resolution to-morrow. He will lay down three propositions, comprising only one which will present any complications. The first proposition offers such amendments to the Constitution as will guarantee the seceded States their rights and bring them back; the second, recognizing their independence and forming a commercial treaty with them; third, a war of subjugation, to be followed by military occupation. These he considers the three horns of the dilemma. He considers the first the best, and the last the worst.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford have received such assurances from high sources of the pacific intention of the Administration in reference to the Southern forts that at present they will make no official demand. Pending the movements looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, they will remain quiet.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 13.—The reported seizure by Gov. Brown, of stock held by Northern citizens in the Georgia Railroad, is incorrect.—The President of the road denies its truth.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—The State Convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms, &c., in Georgia, to the Confederate States.

An ordinance was passed appropriating $500,000 to the support of the General Government, and authorizing the Governor of Georgia to issue bonds to that amount.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The annual election for State officers and members of Congress is in progress to-day.

The returns do not show a large vote, and there is very little excitement.

As far as heard from, the Republicans maintain about the same majority as last year.

In Concord, the vote in four wards at 1 o'clock stood—Republican 631, Opposition 375. About the same as last year.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CONCORD, March 13.—Berry, Rep., is elected Governor by a majority of 4,000. All the Republican candidates are elected to Congress.

The Vote in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 13—2 P. M.—The vote on the Secession Resolutions, submitted at the meeting on Monday night, is progressing.— Secession is 116 ahead, and the Union strength is nearly exhausted.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, March 13.—The vote to-night at dark showed the secessionists 51 ahead, and this majority is expected to be increased during the following to-morrow.

The secession men are parading the streets with a band. A great crowd is out and will be addressed by Messrs. Pryor, Stringfellow and others, on Poplar Lawn, at 8 o'clock.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, March 12.—Dates from San Francisco are to the 27th. Nothing important.

The Legislature met on the 20th. In the caucus of the friends of Ex-Gov. Denvers for Senator, they mustered only 54. It requires 58 to elect.

Naval.

NORFOLK, March 13.—The U. S. steamer Pocahontas, from Vera Cruz, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening. The Cumberland is hourly expected.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A steam frigate is coming up—probably the Powhatan, from Vera Cruz.

Fire in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 13.—A fire took place here last night, destroying Williams & Peters' brokers' office, and several other buildings.

Municipal Election.

BANGOR, ME., March 12th.—At the municipal election yesterday, Isaiah Stetson, Republican, was re-elected Mayor by 150 majority.

Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton firm—uplands middling 11¾@11⅞. Flour firm. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn has a declining tendency—mixed 65@66c.; Southern white 70@72c.; yellow 68@69c. Pork heavy—mess $16.87@18; prime steady at $12.50@13. Lard heavy at 9½@10. Whiskey steady. Sugar heavy—Muscovado 4½@5c.— Coffee steady. Molasses unchanged. Turpentine steady at 36@37. Rosin heavy at $1.25. Rice steady. Stocks heavy—New York Centrals 78½; Virginia 6's 78½; Missouri 6's 68½.

Sales in New York, March 12th, of $6,000 Tennessee 6's at 77½; $4,000 do. at 77¾; $5,000 do. at 77¼; $23,000 do. at 77; $1,000 North Carolina 6's at 82, and $1,000 do. at 81½.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Flour dull and heavy— Howard and Ohio $5; City Mills $5; no buyers.— Wheat active—Red $1.25@1.27; White $1.45@1.62. Corn has a declining tendency and is 2 cents lower—Mixed 63@65. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee firm at 12½@13. Whiskey dull at 18 cents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—RICHMOND, CHARLOTTESVILLE AND STAUNTON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent. for the six months ending on the first of August last, and two and one-quarter per cent. for the six months ending on the first day of February last, has been declared, and will be paid on application to J. STOCKIN, Treasurer.
mh 9—d1w JAMES LYONS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the RICHMOND FIRE ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. (or $2 per share,) out of the profits of the business for the six months ending on the 1st inst. Payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
mh 7—1ot ROBERT T. BROOKE, Sec'y.

LEWIS WEBB & JOHN G. WADE offer for sale SUGARS—20 hhds. New Orleans; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado; 10 hhds. Porto Rico; 75 bbls. "A" Coffee; 25 bbls. "C" do.; 35 bbls. Crushed; 20 bbls. Powdered and Granulated; 20 bbls. Cut Loaf; 10 boxes Loaf;—60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses; 40 bbls. Sugar House Syrup. COFFEE—160 bags Laguayra; 50 bags Maricaibo; 60 pockets Java;—17 bags Pepper; 5 bags Pimento, and 1 bbl. Nutmegs; 22 tierces Rice; 51 bbls. Medium Mackerel; 100 bbls. smoked do. HERRINGS—600 bbls. Gross; 150 bbls. Cut;— Candles; Starch; Teas; Soap, &c.; 150 bushels Clover Seed; 453 bags Black Peas; 350 sides Sole Leather. Also, Harness, Upper Leather, and Calf Skin. mh 6

THE ZOUAVE PIPE.—We have the "Zouave Pipes" made of real Briar Root, and imported from Prussia direct. Also, very superior Smoking Tobacco, prepared expressly for our sales, and genuine Powhatan and Meerschaum Pipes.
MEADE & BAKER, Druggists,
mh 13 156 Main st., corner above P. O.

GENTLEMEN'S BROAD TREAD SHOES, of the best quality; also, several other styles not Broad Treads; I am now selling off at the extreme low price of from $2 to $4, never heretofore less than $4 and $5, 42 Main street, sign of the Big Boot, by
mh 11 WM. WALSH.

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BEDSTEADS, &c.—On consignment and for sale cheap, single and double Shuck and Hair Matresses; single and double Comforts; Cottage and Jenny Lind Bedsteads; Cabinets, Sofas; Washstands; Chairs; Tables; Tin Safes, &c.
mh 11 ALEX. NOTT.

SEINE CORK, SEINE CORK.—Just received, a fresh lot of very nice Seine Cork.— Fishermen, give us a call. For sale by
A. BODEKER & CO., Main st.,
mh 13 Near Old Market.

PURE ESSENCE OF COFFEE; Bakers' Cocoa and Broma. L. WAGNER,
Druggist, corner 6th and Broad streets.
Empty Yeast Powder Boxes taken in exchange for Yeast Powder, at their full value. mh 14

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By I. & G. B. Davenport, Auct'rs.

GROCERIES, &c., AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, 21st March, we will sell at 10 o'clock, at our auction store, an assortment of GROCERIES, viz:
Refined White SUGARS.
Do. Yellow do.
BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS.
Refined SYRUP.
English Dairy and Pine-Apple CHEESE.
Pure Molasses RUM.
Rectified and Old Rye WHISKEY.
London PORTER and ALE.
TOBACCO, SOAP, and CANDLES.
—ALSO,—
LEATHER.—300 sides heavy, middle, and light weights SOLE LEATHER.
TERMS.—Under $100, cash; $100 and over, four months' credit, for approved paper.
mh 14 I. & G. B. DAVENPORT, Aucts.

By Thomas W. Keesee, Auct'r,
(Office corner of 13th and Cary streets.)

STOCK OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, STORE FIXTURES, &c., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. C. P. Ward & Brother, corner 18th and Main streets, all of their stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, STORE FIXTURES, &c.
ALSO—A large lot of very superior CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO, put up expressly for our retail sales.
TERMS.—For all sums under $50, cash; $50 and over, 4 months' credit, for approved negotiable paper. [mh 14] THOS. W. KEESEE, Auct.

By E. B. Cook, Auct.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; BAGATELLE TABLE, &c., AT AUCTION.— On FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, I will sell at my store, a large assortment of GENTEEL FURNITURE, consisting of—
Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Jenny Lind and Cottage Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, Parlor Arm Chairs, Hair and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Bolsters, Pillows, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Dining Tables—one of which is a solid oak extension, 12 feet long, together with many other articles not necessary to mention.
—ALSO,—
A very superior second-hand BAGATELLE TABLE, with balls and cues complete.
mh 14 E. B. COOK, Auct.

By Richard Cauthorn, Auct'r.

ON FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at my store, I will sell at auction, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Imitation French Brandy, Herrings, Bacon Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Jowls, Candles, Soap, Molasses, &c.
mh 14 R. CAUTHORN, Auct.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

LUCIEN LEWIS, AGENT FOR THE BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE—In Basement Metropolitan Hall.
DR. POLLARD, Medical Examiner.
The above well known and long established Company continues to effect ASSURANCE on the LIVES OF SLAVES at LOWER RATES than any other Company of equal standing and responsibility now before the public. fe 21—1m

LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
RICHMOND FIRE ASSOCIATION.
OFFICE, No. 164 MAIN (N. E. CORNER OF 11TH) ST., RICHMOND, VA.
Chartered 15th March, 1837.
This old and reliable institution, with ample capital, and contingent fund carefully invested, continues to insure SLAVES, BUILDINGS, MERCHANDIZE, of every description; HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Family WEARING APPAREL, VESSELS, CARGOES and FREIGHT, at the lowest current rates.
Losses adjusted and paid with all possible dispatch.

DIRECTORS:

David Currie,	Robert M. Burton,
C. T. Wortham,	Francis J. Barnes,
John H. Claiborne,	John T. Sublett,
John J. Wilson,	Thos. A. Rust,
Alex. Garrett,	Geo. N. Gwathmey.

DAVID CURRIE, President.
JOHN J. WILSON, Treasurer.
R. T. BROOKE, Secretary. de 27—1y

JAS. B. MACMURDO, Agent MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. Office at the Insurance Agency of THOMAS M. ALFRIEND, on 11th street, nearly opposite Goddin's Hall, where applications will be received.
au 23—1y

FIRE INSURANCE. MARINE INSURANCE.
(Incorporated 1832.)
THE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 131 Main Street, Richmond.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $230,000.
This Company has the advantage of twenty-seven years' experience in the insurance business, and having enjoyed the favor of the public during all of that period, needs no special recommendation to the citizens of Virginia.
It effects Fire Insurance in city and country, and Marine Insurance to all parts of the world.
Its cash capital and surplus are as above, and its affairs are managed prudently, but liberally, and its rates are as low as those of any other good institution.

DIRECTORS:

W. L. Cowardin,	J. E. Wadsworth,	Patrick Callen,
Joseph Allen,	Wm. Beers,	Geo. W. Smith,
Horace L. Kent,	Thos. Samson,	B. L. Winston,
Wm. Palmer,	Chas. W. Purcell,	Jno. N. Gordon,
Alex. R. Parker,	Jos. P. Winston,	Arch. Thomas,
Jas. A. Inloes,	H. A. Claiborne.	

Apply to the President or Secretary, in person or by letter. W. L. COWARDIN, President.
WM. WILLIS, JR., Secretary. ja 9—ts

AS AGENT of several first class FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, the undersigned is prepared to issue
SHORT-TERM POLICIES
to protect increased stocks of goods during the coming season.
MERCHANTS desiring additional insurance are solicited to call on J. H. MONTAGUE,
se 1—d&wtf Merchants' Insurance Co.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.
The addition to this Hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, February 18th.
The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER,
fe 18 d1m(if) JOHN F. MILLS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL AND BALLARD HOUSE.
RICHMOND, JANUARY 14TH, 1861.
The proprietors of this well-known and popular establishment beg leave to return their heartfelt thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have at all times been favored with; and it affords them pleasure to announce that the recent changes, removals, and a thorough renovating of the entire establishment, makes it one of the most pleasant and comfortable Hotels (for permanent boarders, as well as transient company,) that can be enjoyed anywhere in the country. It is due to the liberality of the Stockholders of the EXCHANGE to say that everything has been done which could add to its value and increase the comfort and convenience of its guests.
Among the important changes and improvements in the BALLARD HOUSE, they have added a well-arranged and convenient RESTAURANT, which is now open for the patronage of the public. In arranging this part of their business, a handsome room has been provided for the ladies of the Hotel, with a private entrance from the parlor door of the Ballard House.
In view of the large expenditures, and renewed energy, and strict attention on their part, they hope to merit a continuance of that patronage so long enjoyed by them.
ja 15—ts JOHN P. & THOS. E. BALLARD.

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA.
This new HOTEL, at the corner of MAIN and 8th streets, just finished and elegantly furnished, is now open for the accommodation of guests.
The location is the best in the city and every effort will be made to please the patrons of the House.
I have secured the services of Mr. T. W. HOUSTOUN, late of the Everett House, New York.
no 5—1y JOSEPH H. CRENSHAW.

SAVINGS BANKS.

OLD DOMINION SAVINGS BANK.
This Institution will receive DEPOSITS, on which an interest of 6 per cent. per annum is paid on all sums remaining on deposit longer than six months, and 5 per cent. when remaining a shorter period.
Deposits received at the stores of J. F. REGNAULT and Messrs STARKE & CARDOZO, Main st.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Pres't.
J. F. REGNAULT, Treasurer.
J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

G. W. Williams,	John Dooley,
Dr. James Conway,	Chas. Campbell,
Col. T. P. August,	C. E. Wortham,
Dr. J. Grat'n Cabell,	L. W. Glazebrook,
H. S. Williams,	R. H. Bosher,
J. Bruce McClelland,	W. C. Brasseal,
R. M. Nimmo,	J. F. Cottrell,
Wm. Brent,	J. O. Chiles,
S. A. Myers,	W. H. Maddox,
C. Y. Morriss,	J. F. Regnault,
J. J. Dornin,	R. J. Echols,
T. J. Starke,	J. P. Swords.
P. H. Starke.	ja 12—d12m

VIRGINIA SAVINGS BANK.
Chartered by the Legislature of Va.
CAPITAL..............................$100,000.
MONEY received on deposit in sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards, on which interest at the rate of six per centum per annum is paid for sums remaining six months or longer; for shorter periods, interest at the rate of 5 per centum.
The whole joint stock bound for the deposits.
Deposits received and certificates issued by the Cashier, T. B. STARKE, at the store of Spence & Garey, corner of Main and Governor streets, Richmond, Va. SAM'L S. COTTRELL, Pres't.
T. B. STARKE, Cashier,
oc 24—12m DAVID BAKER, JR., Secretary.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, JOHN B. WILMOT, of Brooklyn, New York, have made, constituted and appointed, and do hereby make, constitute, and appoint ROBERT REID, of the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, my true, sufficient, and lawful Agent, for me and in my name, to carry on the business of keeping a RESTAURANT in the city of Richmond aforesaid, on Sixth street, between Marshall and Clay streets, and do authorize and empower him to buy and sell LIQUORS, MEATS, and other REFRESHMENTS, for cash only, as may be necessary, and to him may seem most advantageous to the interest of the said JOHN B. WILMOT.
In testimony, I, the said JOHN B. WILMOT, have set my hand and seal, this 25th day of February, in the year 1861.
mh 6—1w* JOHN B. WILMOT. [*Seal.*]

TO DENTISTS.—Having been appointed agent for the sale of Teeth manufactured by Jones & White, of Philadelphia, I am prepared now to furnish them in sets or otherwise, to all Dentists. C. GENNET,
mh 11 Eagle Square.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By A. D. Williams, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON DUVAL STREET.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Leroy V. Peters and wife, and Susan Johnson, to the subscriber, dated March 7, 1859, and duly recorded in the Richmond Hustings Court Office, being thereto requested, I will sell at auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., (if fair; if not, then on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour,) the property conveyed by said deed, being a Lot of Ground on the north side of Duval street, near Brooke Avenue, and adjoining the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, fronting 23 feet 3 inches, and running back to an alley in the rear, upon which lot stands a Framed Dwelling, with seven rooms, occupied by Wm. H. Johnson. The title is believed to be unquestionable.
TERMS—Cash, for the expenses of sale and the sum of $500, with interest from 16th March, 1861; the balance upon terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
mh 13 A. D. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON 4TH STREET, NAVY HILL, AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Freeman to the subscriber, dated 31st January, 1860, and duly recorded in Richmond Hustings Court, being thereto requested, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., upon the premises, the property (or a portion thereof,) conveyed by said deed, being a lot of ground at the Northwest intersection of Baker and 4th streets, fronting 30 feet on Baker street and running back to a ravine or gully in the rear, upon which lot there stands a framed house occupied by said Freeman.
TERMS—Cash for about $200 and the expenses of the sale, and the remainder in such manner as will be made known at the time of sale.
LUCIEN HILL, Trustee.
A. D. WILLIAMS, Auct. mh 8

By Redwood & Keach, Auct'rs,
(54 MAIN STREET.)

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Wm. M. S. Garrison to the subscriber, dated the 18th day of February, 1861, and duly recorded in Richmond Hustings Court, being thereto requested, I will sell on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., commencing at 12 o'clock, at the Mill of John Nettles, Esq., on 17th street, the following described property:
1 Large Tonguing and Grooving MACHINE, with Belts and Tools for same.
1 Surfacing MACHINE, with Belts and Tools for same.
1 Moulding MACHINE, with Belts and Tools for same.
2 Circular SAWS, with Mandrells, Boxes and Belts; and
1 Saw BENCH.
1 Circular SAW, and 4 Long Mill SAWS.
1 lot of TOOLS, consisting of Wrenches, Hammers, &c.
1 lot of PULLEYS and BELTS.
1 lot of MOULDINGS, and 1 lot of LUMBER.
1 MACHINE in the Mill on 17th street, known as "Nettles' Mill;" and all interest of said Garrison in said Mill.
TERMS—Cash. THOS. G. BELL, Trustee.
REDWOOD & KEACH, Aucts. mh 13—tds

MULES, HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c.—We will sell at the request of J. P. Dickenson, trustee, on Council Chamber Hill, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock,
4 fine, large, and well-broke MULES.
1 fine HORSE.
3 CARTS and HARNESS.
TERMS—4 months; for approved, endorsed, negotiable notes.
mh 11—tds REDWOOD & KEACH.

By Goddin & Apperson, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK TENEMENT IN BRAGG'S ROW, ON CENTRE STREET, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STREETS; FRAMED TENEMENT ON OREGON HILL, ON CHURCH STREET AND FIVE LOTS IN HARVIE'S PLAN, NEAR HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, the Brick Tenement in Bragg's Row, occupied by Mr. Roswell Thompson. Afterwards, will be sold the excellent Framed Tenement, on Oregon Hill, on the east line of Church street, now occupied by James Jennings. And thereafter five beautiful Building Lots in Harvie's Plan, three fronting on the north side of Albemarle street, and two on the west line of Belvidere street.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years, for negotiable notes, interest added, secured by a trust deed. The taxes for 1861 to be paid by the purchasers.
mh 12 GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts.

By Hector Davis, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE SLAVES AT AUCTION.—As Trustee in a deed of trust dated December 13th, 1860, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, and at the request of the creditors secured in said deed, I shall proceed to sell, at the Auction Rooms of Hector Davis, in the city of Richmond, at the hour of 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1861, six valuable SLAVES, said Slaves constituting the portion of personal estate conveyed to me in said deed.— These Slaves consist of four Men, who are all young and active, one Boy about 16 years of age, and a valuable Woman. TERMS—Cash.
mh 8—10t* WM. H. HARDGROVE Trustee.

By I. & G. B. Davenport, Auct'rs.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, 15th March, we will sell, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Store—
200 cases BOOTS, SHOES and HATS, all fresh and desirable Goods.
TERMS.—Cash. I. & G. B. DAVENPORT,
mh 9 Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF OAK PLANK.—Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 18th March, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the factory lately occupied by Jas. L. Lyon, corner of Main and 25th streets, about 10,000 feet of inch OAK LUMBER, to satisfy tax bills in my hands.
JNO. W. WRIGHT, D. S.,
mh 9—td For H. K. ELLYSON, S. C. R.

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

THE CONCERN OF HICKS & ANDERSON is this day dissolved by the retirement of Dr. PETER H. ANDERSON, and the name of the firm will only be used in liquidation of the late business. SAM'L. D. HICKS,
March 11, 1861. P. H. ANDERSON.

Notice.—I shall continue the Produce COMMISSION BUSINESS as heretofore, and with seven years experience in this market and Petersburg, hope to give full satisfaction.
SAM'L D. HICKS.

Card.—In retiring from the concern of Hicks & Anderson, I take pleasure in recommending my late Partner as a gentleman of ample means to conduct the business, and fully competent to discharge the duties; and I would say that, upon a trial, I find my health will not admit of my pursuing the business as I would wish.
mh 11—12t P. H. ANDERSON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of LIBBY & BURTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of A. Burton. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation only.
LUTHER LIBBY,
March 1st, 1861. ABRAHAM BURTON.

New Firm.—Having associated with me my son, GEO. W. LIBBY, we will continue to carry on the SHIP CHANDLERY, GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the corner of 20th and Cary streets, under the name and style of LIBBY & SON, and we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm of Libby & Burton.
LUTHER LIBBY,
March 1, 1861. [mh 11—2w] GEO. W. LIBBY.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of PHILIPS & COLEMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of J. W. COLEMAN. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation only.
Richmond, March 1st, 1861.

I shall continue the Lumber and Commission BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old stand, south side of the Dock, between 18th and 19th streets. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance.
Orders promptly attended to.
mh 5—2w* W. F. PHILIPS.

BEDFORD ALUM AND IODINE MASS.
This article is prepared from the water of the BEDFORD ALUM AND IODINE SPRINGS, by a careful and scientific method of evaporation, whereby all of the mineral ingredients and medicinal properties of the water are retained in it unimpaired. Call and procure a pamphlet of our Agents, containing certificates of Prof. SAMUEL JACKSON, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and also twenty other Physicians of eminence, testifying to its efficacy in various diseases. The MASS and WATER is kept for sale by Messrs. MEADE & BAKER and E. T. ROBINSON, Druggists, Richmond, Va.
P. ECHOLS & SONS,
fe 23—d3m Proprietors.

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE.— The second half of the present session begins February 15th, and ends the last of June.
The commencement of a new term presents a most favorable opportunity for the admission of new pupils.
Although our School is already somewhat fuller than usual, the extent of our arrangements readily enables us to receive a still larger number.
We have SIXTEEN Teachers, of ability and experience, nearly the same number of large and comfortable recitation rooms, and ample grounds for exercise.
Our BOARDING facilities are also excellent.— Our course is extensive and complete, beginning with the lowest English studies of the Preparatory course, to which special attention is given, and including the higher English, the Languages, Music, and the Ornamental branches.

TERMS:
(*For the half session, payable in advance.*)

English, in Preparatory department	$15
English, in Collegiate department	25
French, or other Languages	10
Music on the Piano	25
Board, including everything	90

For other particulars, or for catalogues, apply to
fe 13—d1m CHAS. H. WINSTON, President.

CORN PLANTERS.—I have now in store a full supply of all the best CORN PLANTERS in use—including Sinclair's; Scott's, with Guano attachment; Emery's, and Cardwell's. Also, for garden purposes, the English No. 1, and the Weathersfield SEED SOWERS. The attention of the readers of the *Dispatch* is invited to my improved WELL-FIXTURE, with self-emptying bucket, which is at once the best and the cheapest arrangement ever made for drawing water from wells or cisterns. It is as portable as a barrel, and so easy of operation that a child can work it. Orders are solicited. H. M. SMITH,
mh 6—d5m 14 Main street.

SHINGLES.
100 M Heart and Sap
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
For sale by
fe 21—ts A. S. LEE.

NOTICE.—We have an order for a No. 1 BRICK MASON. Any one having a qualified Mason to sell, will inform us, giving age, appearance, &c.; also, stating price.
fe 18—ts PULLIAM & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

By James M. Taylor & Son, Auct'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust, dated November 1st, 1860, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Richmond Hustings Court, in Deed Book No. 76 A, on page 151, from Hettie Willis to Thomas J. Evans and Wm. H. Blank, Trustees, (either of whom is authorized by the deed to act,) I shall, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1861, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 4½ o'clock P. M., proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, "all that LOT OF LAND, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, lying and being in the city of Richmond, in Duval's Addition, on the east line of St. Stephen's street, between Charity and Federal sts., fronting 60 feet on St. Stephen's street, and running back between parallel lines, according to the angles and directions of the street, 129 feet to Lot No. 6, being part of Lot No. 19, and bounded by Lot No. 20 on the South, and being the same property conveyed to the said Hettie Willis by James A. Cowardin and wife, by deed, 1st of June, 1858."
TERMS.—Cash, so much as will be necessary to pay off and discharge the sum of $343.75, the amount of a note secured in the said deed, with interest thereon from the 4th day of March, 1861, and the expenses of executing the said trust; on a credit till the 15th of May, 1861, for the sum of $343.75, and on a credit of six months for the remainder. THOS. J. EVANS, Trustee.
JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, Auctioneers.
mh 5—1ot

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ADJOINING THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER.—Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Benj. A. Moody, dated the 10th day of April, 1860, and recorded in Chesterfield County Court Office, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., the Real Estate described in said deed, to wit: Five certain Lots or parcels of Land in Chesterfield county, one of which is designated on a plat of the Falls Plantation by the number 7, fronting on Decatur street, and running back between Taylor and Pleasants streets; also, Lots Nos. 103, 104, 105, and 106, in square F, on a plat made by Percival, and recorded as above. The two first-mentioned lots front together on Decatur street, between Clay street and the County Road, 152 feet, and the two last mentioned front on Clay, between Decatur and Hull streets, 164 feet.
TERMS.—Enough in cash to pay the expenses of the sale, and a negotiable note for $36.73, with interest thereon from 13th October, 1860; the further sum of $37.68 on the 13th April, 1861, and the further sum of $36.76 on the 13th October, 1861; the remainder upon such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon. JAS. M. TAYLOR, Trustee.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. mh 12

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN HENRICO COUNTY.—Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust, dated December 17th, 1860, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Henrico County Court, from Benj. P. Blackburn to the subscriber, I shall, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of March, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 4 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a certain piece or parcel of LAND in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of S. O. Waldrop and others, and being the same land on which Washington Blackburn now resides, containing nineteen acres, more or less.
TERMS.—Cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay off and discharge the sum of $50, the amount of a note secured on the said deed, with interest thereon from the 17th day of December, 1860, and the expenses of executing the said trust; the remainder upon such terms as may be agreed upon on the day of sale.
JAMES G. FRANCIS, Trustee.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Auct'rs. mh 13

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CARY, BETWEEN ADAMS AND FOUSHEE STREETS.—As Commissioners appointed by a decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, on the 1st day of March, 1861, in the case styled Quarles vs. Blunt's adm'r and als., we will sell at public auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., a LOT OF LAND on the North side of Cary, between Adams and Foushee streets. It fronts 40 feet, and runs back 151 feet to an alley, and is improved by a framed DWELLING-HOUSE.
TERMS.—One-third cash; the balance in equal instalments at 4 and 8 months, interest added, and title retained until the further order of Court.
A. B. GUIGON,
E. M. CARY, } Com'rs.
JAS. M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. mh 1

ASHLAND HOTEL, AND OTHER VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, FOR SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, entered the 22d day of January, 1861, in the suit of Todd et. al. vs. Robinson and al., the undersigned, Commissioner thereby appointed for the purpose, will sell at public auction, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April next, (if fair; if not, the next fair day,) beginning at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing from day to day until the sale is completed, all the property, real and personal, belonging to the ASHLAND HOTEL and MINERAL WELL COMPANY, in the bill in said cause mentioned, as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

A Tract of LAND, containing about 42 acres, situated in the county of Hanover, in the town of Ashland, immediately upon the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, about 15 miles from the city of Richmond, and known as the ASHLAND HOTEL TRACT, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of—

1. A large and handsome HOTEL BUILDING, erected within the past few years, upon the most approved model, and capable, with the Cottages hereafter described, of accommodating 150 persons. All the requisite out-buildings are attached to the Hotel, and among them a large Ball-Room, Bowling and Billiard Saloons, all of which are fully supplied with gas and water. The passengers by the great Northern and Southern Mail Route now breakfast and sup at the Hotel.— Trains pass between Ashland and Richmond three times daily, and heads of families residing in Ashland, or boarding at the Hotel, will have the privilege of a FREE-ticket on the cars to and from Richmond for the next 20 years, with the probability of its being extended indefinitely. The Hotel has been for years past a popular resort of the citizens of Richmond, who prefer residing there with their families during the summer season.

2. Detached from the hotel, and placed at convenient distances from it, on the same 42 acre lot, are NINE HANDSOME COTTAGES, conveniently and tastefully planned, for the use of families boarding at the hotel. There are numerous shade and ornamental trees about the hotel and cottages, and the grounds are handsomely laid off into grass plots, separated by gravelled walks, bordered by evergreens and flowers, whilst the buildings are so disposed, both with reference to convenience and beauty of arrangement, as to render the property not only among the most desirable for the purposes for which it was designed, but one of the most beautiful situations in the Southern country. The parts of the lot not occupied by the buildings and ornamental grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and the whole is surrounded by a substantial and ornamental fence.

After the sale of the REAL ESTATE, there will be sold a large quantity of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting chiefly of—

1. The entire stock of FURNITURE and FIXTURES in and about the Hotel, Cottages, Ball Room, Billiard Saloon, Bowling Alley, Kitchen, Laundry, Bakery, Gas House, &c., comprising the usual variety used in such establishments, catalogues of which will be furnished on the day of sale.

2. The stock of PROVISIONS, of all kinds, on hand at the hotel on the day of sale.

3. Three or four MULES and a small lot of FARMING UTENSILS, belonging to the said Hotel Company.

The REAL ESTATE will be sold *in whole or in parts*, to suit purchasers, as I may deem most judicious on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—*Real Estate.*—For so much of the purchase money not exceeding $20,000, one-fourth cash; or, if the purchaser shall prefer it, for all of such payment as shall exceed the expenses of the sale, an approved negotiable note, well endorsed, interest added, at four months. The balance of the purchase money, not exceeding $20,000, in three equal instalments, at 6, 12 and 18 months, purchaser giving negotiable notes, well endorsed, with interest from the day of sale for the deferred payments. For all the purchase money for the real estate exceeding $20,000, an arrangement can be made on the day of sale for extending the credit to suit the purchaser. The possession of the property will be given immediately, but the title will be withheld until all the purchase money is paid.

Personal Property.—For all sums not exceeding $50, cash; for sums of $50 and upwards, an approved negotiable note, well endorsed, with interest added from the day of sale.
HENRY L. BROOKE, Com'r.
JAMES M. TAYLOR & SON, Aucts. fe 9—tds

LARGE SALE OF MACHINERY.—We will sell, at the Barrel Shop of Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, opposite the Gallego Mills, on the 27TH DAY OF MARCH, at public auction, the following MACHINERY:
1 HEADING LATH and COUNTER, SHAFTS, PULLEYS, and BELTS.
1 PLANER COUNTER, SHAFT, &c.
1 STAVE and HEADING JOINTER.
1 O'Herrin SHINGLE MACHINE, SAW, &c.
1 GRINDSTONE and SHAFT.
And a large lot of
COOPERING TOOLS.
Private proposals will be received until the day of sale. The property can be seen by application to Mr. J. H. Rose, on the premises.
THOS. WATKINS,
Mount Laurel, Va.,
R. V. GAINES,
Drake's Branch, Va., } Trustees of Wm. J. Watkins.
mh 6—191*

CITY SCAVENGER.
The undersigned is now prepared to clean out Water Closets, Sinks and Out-Houses, in the shortest notice, in a manner which will not be offensive to the premises on which he may work. Also, to time them. His wagons are so constructed as to be water and air-tight. His boxes can be found at DUVAL & NORTON's, corner 18th and Main sts., and JOHNSTON & MILLERATON's, on Main, between 11th and 12th streets. All orders left at the above places, will be promptly attended to.
fe 14—1m R. H. ALLEN.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of John O. Taylor, dec'd., will make payment to my attorneys, FENDALL GRIFFIN and O. S. TAYLOR, who are authorized by me to settle all claims due the estate; and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, to my attorneys for settlement.
TREMANDA T. TAYLOR,
fe 21—1m Adm'x of John O. Taylor, dec'd.

NOTICE.—Captains of Volunteer Companies throughout the State are respectfully informed that the Commissioners appointed by law for the purpose of obtaining Accoutrements, &c., have made contracts for these items, and as fast as they are delivered at this post they are issued immediately, according to priority of date of orders.
CHARLES DIMMOCK,
ja 18—ts Capt. Sup. Armory, Richmond, Va.

OFFICE OF R. H. MAURY & CO.
RICHMOND, Aug. 23, 1860.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—VIRGINIA SIX PER CENTS.
ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD SIX PER CENTS.
Shares Bank of Commonwealth STOCK.
Shares Farmers' Bank STOCK.
Shares Bank of Virginia STOCK. au 2—ts

NOTICE.—Volunteer Officers of the State are respectfully informed that besides the *bonds* required by law, there must be an *order* from the Adjutant General, to authorize the Superintendent of the State Armory to issue arms, &c.
ja 14—ts C. DIMMOCK.

AUCTION SALES

THIS DAY.

By Alexander Nott, Auct'r.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, FURNITURE, SHOES, &c.—Will be sold at auction, at my store, THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, a lot second-hand FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.
DRY GOODS.—Ready-made Clothing, Shoes, &c.
GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE; WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS.
TERMS.—Cash. [mh 14] ALEX. NOTT, Auct.

NIGHT SALES.—Will be sold, at auction, THIS EVENING, and continued until further notice, a large and general assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Plated-Ware, Cutlery, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles. Sale to commence at 7 o'clk P. M.
ja 22—ts ALEXANDER NOTT, Auct'r.

By Goddin & Apperson, Auct'rs.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, IN THE TOWN OF FULTON, NEAR TO ROCKETTS.—As Commissioners of the Circuit Court of Henrico, appointed by a decree entered on 1st November, 1860, in the case of Euroughty and wife against Bergman, &c., we shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 14th March, 1861, at 4½ o'clock P. M., (if fair; if not, the first fair day,) the REAL ESTATE, located as above, of which the late Fred. Bergman died seized and now occupied by his widow. There are several beautiful building lots, and an excellent new Brick Tenement, used as a store and dwelling, and considered an excellent stand for business.
TERMS.—Enough in cash to defray the expenses of sale and costs of suit; balance at 6 and 12 months, for negotiable notes, interest added, satisfactorily endorsed, and title retained till the further order of the Court.
P. H. AYLETT,
HENRY O. CANNON, } Com'rs.
mh 4 JOHNSON H. SANDS.

By Charles T. Wortham & Co., Auct'rs.

DAMAGED SALT AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell a lot of
446 sacks Damaged SALT,
Per bark Petrea, of Worthington, and Jeffrey & Darcy brands—for account of whom it may concern.
Sale to take place at the Virginia Towing Co.'s Shed, on the Dock.
CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.,
mh 13—2t Auctioneers.
Will be added—55 bbls. damaged HERRINGS, for account of whom it may concern.
mh 14 CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.

CHANCERY NOTICES.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
Lewis Lang and Herman M. Myers, merchants and partners trading and doing business under the name and style of Lang & Myers, ...Plffs.,
against
C. Cottez and J. Labastie, partners trading and doing business under the firm and style of C. Cottez & Co.......................Defts., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of two hundred and eight dollars and sixty-three cents. Affidavit having been made that the said defendant, J. Labastie, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest.
A Copy—Teste:
mh 6—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
The Exchange Bank of Virginia........Plffs.,
against
James H. Gray and James Glassell, merchants and partners under the firm of Gray & Glassell; Joseph Brummel and J. B. Royster, merchants and partners under the firm and style of Jos. Brummel & Co., and J. N. Shields and R. B. Somerville, merchants and partners under the firm and style of Shields & Somerville.......................Dfts., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of thirty thousand and five dollars and nineteen cents, with legal interest on five thousand dollars and eighty-seven cents, part thereof, from the 17th December, 1860; on five thousand dollars and eighty-seven cents, other part thereof, from the 21st December, 1860; on five thousand dollars and eighty-seven cents, other part thereof, from the 31st December, 1860; on five thousand dollars and eighty-four cents, other part thereof, from the 28th January, 1861; on five thousand dollars and eighty-seven cents, other part thereof, from the 5th February, 1861; and on five thousand dollars and eighty-seven cents, the residue thereof, from the 15th February, 1861, till paid; and also nine hundred dollars, that being the damages at the rate of three per centum on thirty thousand dollars, the principal, without the costs of protest above mentioned. Affidavit having been made that the said defendants, Jas. H. Gray and Jas. Glassell, are not residents of the State of Virginia, they are hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect their interests.
A Copy—Teste: RO. HOWARD,
mh 6—1aw4w Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
James B. Omal.................................Plff.,
against
James H. Gray and James Glassell, merchants and partners under the firm of Gray & Glassell; Joseph Brummel and J. B. Royster, merchants and partners under the firm and style of Joseph Brummel & Co.; and J. N. Shields and R. B. Somerville, merchants and partners under the firm and style of Shields & Somerville.......................Defts., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of nine thousand and 000 dollars and seventy-four cents, with legal interest on $5,000 87 cts., part thereof, from the 2d day of December, 1860, and on $4,000 87 cts., the residue thereof, from the 12th day of January, 1861, till paid, and also $270, that being the damages at the rate of three per centum on $9,000; the principal, without the costs of protest above mentioned. Affidavit having been made that the said defendants, James H. Gray and James Glassell, are not residents of the State of Virginia, they are hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect their interests. A Copy—Teste:
mh 6—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings, for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
John B. Charron, and John P. Posey, merchants and partners trading in the city of Baltimore, under the firm and style of J. B. Charron & Co..................Plffs.,
against
C. Cottez and J. Labastie, merchants and partners trading in the city of Richmond, under the name and style of C. Cottez & Co...Defts., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-six cents, with legal interest thereon from the 24th day of October, 1860, till paid. Affidavit having been made that the said defendant, J. Labastie, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest. A Copy—Teste:
mh 5—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
John B. Charron and John P. Posey, merchants and partners trading in the city of Baltimore, under the firm and style of J. B. Charron & Co.,..................Plffs.,
against
C. Cottez and J. Labastie, merchants and partners trading in the city of Richmond, under the name and style of C. Cottez & Co.................................Def's., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, with legal interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1861, till paid. Affidavit having been made that the said defendant, J. Labastie, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest. A Copy—Teste:
mh 5—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
John B. Charron and John P. Posey, merchants and partners trading in the city of Baltimore under the firm and style of J. B. Charron & Co...................Plffs.,
against
C. Cottez and J. Labastie, merchants and partners trading in the city of Richmond under the name and style of C. Cottez and Co.
Defts., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of four hundred and eight dollars and ten cents, with legal interest thereon from the 29th day of July, 1860, till paid. Affidavit having been made that the said defendant, J. Labastie, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest. A Copy—Teste:
mh 5—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March 1861—
Joseph R. Anderson, John F. Tanner, Robert Archer and Robert S. Archer, partners under the firm of Joseph R. Anderson & Co., Plffs.,
against
George W. Jordan, John Q. Winn, and Robert S. Jordan, late partners, under the firm of Jordan, Winn & Co.........Defts., } IN CASE.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants damages, which damages are laid in the declaration at the sum of three thousand dollars. Affidavit having been made that the said defendant, Robert S. Jordan, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest. A Copy—Teste:
mh 5—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

CITY OF RICHMOND, to wit:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Hustings for the said city, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1861:
H. L. Wigand.................................Plff.,
against
P. S. Henson, and H. L. Dorr and William Rade, the two last-named partners under the firm and style of Dorr & Rade......Defts., } IN DEBT.
The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents. Affidavit having been made that the said defendant, P. S. Henson, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is hereby required to appear in the said Clerk's Office, within one month after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interest. A Copy—Teste:
mh 5—1aw4w RO. HOWARD, Clerk.

FILES, FILES.—Butchers', Mill-saw, Taper, Cabinet and Smiths' Files; also, Horse and Shoe Rasps. For sale by
mh 14 VAN-LEW, TAYLOR & CO.

Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1865.

A HOTEL-CLERK INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT.—A correspondent, writing from Detroit City to the St. Louis Republican, relates the following:

Last week a young man in Lansing, Kansas, not yet of age, who has only been in the country a few months, came into Atchison. It was his first visit to the city, and he was in search of employment as clerk in some hotel or store in those localities. This couple of gold pieces, which he had saved up, he had in his pocket. He applied at the Massasoit House, and was pointed into a rather rickety looking office, where he found a man sitting at a desk, with his feet propped upon the window-sill, whom the younger of the two became afterwards aware was the landlord. He told his business, and was asked if he had ever been clerk in a hotel before. He answered in the negative, but said he was willing to learn, and would be glad to get employment. The landlord then told him that he would give him a trial, and that he would pay him $40 a month and board. He told him to go to his room and get ready for supper, and that he would be required to wait on table.

After some further difficulties and delays, occasioned by book-keeping, he at last found his room, and was about to enter it, when a gentleman, who was also about to enter, and who had purchased ticket, went on to the States line. The young man was about to enter the room, when he noticed a gentleman with a tall hat and frock coat, and with a pair of whiskers, and a pair of boots that would have graced a Broadway swell, and his heart sank within him, and he said to himself, "I'll be d—d if I'm going to wait on table on that man!" and he left the house, and has not been seen since.

A MISTAKE.—A letter from Gardner, Maine, tells a story of a mistake in a marriage notice in evening papers of that place:

"Married, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Cook, Mr. Cord and Violet Bunting, both of this city."

Cord and violet bunting, with a long white veil, would be a pretty sight, but the bride was disappointed when she found that it was not the high-colored, broad-brim Bunting with three rows of stitching around the edge, and a pair of boots that would have graced a Broadway swell beside, and then a pair of very deep feet, and her heart sank within her, and she said to herself, "I'll be d—d if I'm going to wait on table on that man!" and she left the house, and has not been seen since.

THE BEDOUINS AT HOME.—Now that New Mexico and Arizona are attracting attention, that there are in exile not fewer than fifty-two thousand Arabs, and that the Arab is the best horseman in the world, a few words on the characteristics of Little Elf. The fifty-thousand Arabs are divided into tribes, each tribe under the sway of a Sheik, who is subordinate to the Emperor of Morocco—Prince de Ligne says that the Emperor of Morocco is the richest sovereign in Europe—Abd-el-Kader, Abd-el-Mader, Abd-el-Kamis—Abdes Arnold's, author of King Bedouin, and Abdallah, author of Abdallah, or the Four Days' Fast, are the most celebrated romances, the Darkest Days—and so on. The Bedouins are divided into the Great and the Little Bedouins—the Great Bedouins are in Timbuctoo, about the Emperor's Palace, and the Little Bedouins are in the Desert. The Great Bedouins are the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Montpensier, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke de Joinville, the Duke de Montpensier and the Duke de Aumale, who are all cousins of the Emperor of Morocco, and the Duke de Montpensier married the Emperor of Brazil, the Princess Isabella, and the Duke de Aumale married the Princess Marie Caroline Augustine Eugenie, the Duke Charles III of Parma, Infante of Spain, widow.

A CRY FOR SUPPER SOUNDS.—The following touching appeal for supper is said to have been uttered by a little boy in one of the streets recently, when one of those eloquent "Hash" signs met his eyes: "Mother, I'm hungered, I'm starved, I'm famished, I'm all the epithets, rolls over, "Golden Arches" and "Hash" signs that I ever heard of. Mother, I'm hungered."

WOOD, COAL, &c.

40 CORDS DRY OAK WOOD—In the Basement of the Exchange Building, for sale by the cord.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Wood on hand of Messrs. Ellyson & Co., will be prepared to fill all orders promptly. Also, will receive and fill orders for Wood, Coal, &c., for all or either of the firms of Ellyson & Co., Ellyson, Mayo & Co., or Ellyson, Mayo & Co., Richmond, will attend to sales, &c., at Petersburg.

JAMES T. MAYO.

mh 16—3t

WOOD.

A constant supply of OAK and PINE WOOD, which will be delivered promptly in the city. Dowell orders.

mh 16 A. G. LEE.

COAL AND PINE WOOD.—Orders for Coal and Wood, by the cord or load, will receive prompt attention.

mh 16—3t* WESTON ARCHER.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.—Dr. Swaim's Panacea has established its character and reputation for the cure of Scrofula, Cancer, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Ulcers, Boils, Tetter, Humors and Pimples on the face, and all diseases arising from impure blood or broken down constitutions. Prepared only by the proprietor, WILLIAM SWAIM, Philadelphia. For sale by druggists generally.

Dr. Swaim's Panacea has been used in my family for several years, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be the best alterative and tonic in the world. I have used it in my own case for Rheumatism, and in my family for Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Tetter, Humors and Pimples on the face, and I have found it a most valuable remedy in all these diseases. I have also used it in my family for Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Broken down Constitutions, and in all these cases it has proved a most valuable tonic. I have also used it in my family for Mercurial Disease, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Cancer, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Erysipelas, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Rheumatism, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Tetter, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Humors and Pimples on the face, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Broken down Constitutions, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Loss of Appetite, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Debility, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Dyspepsia, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Scrofula, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Ulcers, and in all cases it has proved a most valuable remedy. I have also used it in my family for Boils